■ TELEVISION

Viewing public is too passive, TV producers claim

Every evening millions of people in this country settle before the flickering television screen and feast their eyes on the moving show. "The general public wants to sit passively before the screen and be amused," complains Westdeutscher Rundfunk entertainment programme director Hannes Hoff in an interview with the West German news agency, *dpa*.

"We should try to make the most of this mass medium of communication, making it of better quality but without making it so boring it comes to resemble a preacher sermonising in an empty church."

"It's a difficult business," pondered Dr Heinz Oepen, a colleague of Hannes Hoff's at WDR. "People in this country do not have the right attitude towards entertainment," he added.

Heinz Oepen comments on this "humourless" attitude. He points out that in four years, "I have made 470 broadcasts, of these in 400 I had the vast masses of the public in mind, in 50 I had journalists in mind and for the remaining twenty I had friends and aquaintances in mind." Heinz Oepen has gone about his work with flare.

"People must be made to watch TV more actively, they must be provoked into thinking about it," Hans Wiegand producer of the highly popular TV programme "Baff", said at the meeting in Mainz of television critics.

"Entertainment in the future should stir people to think. They should be aided to think so that the four hours of viewing in the evening should not be an empty passing of time, but an essential activity to take up leisure time," he added.

Hans-Otto Grünefeldt, television programme director for Hessischer Rundfunk and chairman of the ARD entertainment planning commission, paraphrased the extreme view as "the conflict of ideologies and the viewers' wishes.".

Approximately 41,000 minutes of entertainment were televised last year. This figure amounts to twelve per cent of total television time.

"We are dependent on licence fees and answerable to the public" is the usual excuse made by television producers for the material they bring to our screens.

But what about the viewing minorities? Can they expect to be catered for in future or will they be neglected?

Hannes Hoff said: "We cannot always aim our programmes at the masses. Occasionally we are obliged to cater for the elite. Most of the time our lessons have to be aimed at the slowest in the class, but every once in a while we have just got to go at the speed of the brightest."

And Heinz Oepen said: "You just can't please all the people all the time."

Basically people in this country are heavies. Even in their approach to TV entertainment programmes they are too serious-minded, as research into mass media and the public's reaction to them has revealed.

Reports indicate that Germans tend to think there is something incorrect and shameful in being entertained.



Hans Gerd Wiegand (left) producer of the highly popular TV programme 'Baff' [...] two staff members

(Photo: Alexander von [...])

Heinz Hoff says: "People are loath to admit that they like shows." He provides ARD with about 25 per cent of their lighter programmes each year.

As far as television entertainment is concerned the Federal Republic is decidedly an "underdeveloped country." In this country we are unlike Britain and France for instance who temper the good old stars with a quota of up-and-coming young acts as an investment for the future. As a result much of our television entertainment is imported from abroad.

Consequently the pop generation entertainment is largely international and home-grown produce is far from being the best. No one could say that Roy Black is a satisfactory substitute for Tom Jones.

All plans for the future have to [...] such factors into account but the ch[...] ing relationship of the programme [...] offer and the results of surveys into [...] the public wants prevent the progra[...] planners and publicity agents from [...] ing long-term alterations to plans.

In fact public opinion polls tend to [...] nothing more than underline the st[...] quo. The viewing public does not k[...] what it is missing and thus is unable to [...] for it.

Hoff and Oepen both believe that [...] can educate their audiences. But the[...] must be to make the viewing public [...] independent and help viewers take up [...] role of partner rather than consumer.

Peter Dyckhoff

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 16 December [...])

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 21 January 1971
Tenth Year - No. 458 - By air

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Jarring sails once more into Mid-East turbulance

DIE WELT

As the New York talks between the ambassadors of Israel, Egypt and Jordan under the chairmanship of Swedish mediator Gunnar Jarring are about to recommence the situation in the Middle East shows all the signs of assuming crisis proportions.

Hardly had Dr Jarring left for Jerusalem and an attempt to persuade the Israeli government to show willing but the threat of civil war flared up again in Jordan.

The connection between the two events is clear enough. Palestinian nationalists in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon are as afraid of negotiations between the two sides as ever.

From Amman the Palestinian Liberation Front has issued a call for assistance in view of an alleged full-scale attack on partisans in the north of the country by the Jordanian army.

Its appeal to all Arab states to put a stop to the conspiracy to liquidate Palestinian resistance brings to mind what happened last year when Israel, President Nasser and King Hussein accepted the Rogers Plan for negotiations during a cease-fire period.

The leaders of the so-called Palestinian resistance always play the same role. They try to nip any attempt at negotiations in the bud.

Should there be any serious discussion between the two sides in New York or elsewhere battle will rage and the accompaniment of warfare be heard in Amman, Damascus and insignificant market towns in North Jordan such as Jerash or Irbid.

But this alone would not be sufficient cause for the failure of negotiations or talks between Egypt, Jordan and Israel on an extension of the second cease-fire, which is due to expire on 5 February, a permanent armistice and gradual evacuation of at least the greater part of the areas conquered in 1967 and since occupied by Israel and the reopening of the Suez Canal.

The general scepticism with which the resumption of the Jarring talks is awaited is based on the conflicting aims of the two sides and the reservations they make as they hesitantly, indecisively and unwillingly make their way to New York.

They would all prefer to refuse to take the jump into ice-cold water that General Dayan demands, all being afraid that in the course of negotiations they might eventually, whether as a result of internal or external pressure, be put to disadvantage.

On the other hand they must all jointly seek an alternative to the resumption of battle on the Suez Canal – unless, that is, they want to wage another war.

Israel and Egypt at least now seem to have one thing in common. Both appear to realise that they both have more to lose than to gain from a new campaign or a resumption of the war of attrition.

But the fifth of February is an explosive date. It will take only an ultimatum seriously to prejudice the prospect of an extension of the cease-fire.

General Dayan, who recently called for substantial frontier corrections, naming four areas that he chose to call non-returnable – East Jerusalem, Gaza, Sharm-el-Sheikh in the Gulf of Akaba and the Soviet Union on 6 January of moving Russian missiles with a range of forthy miles, 250 pieces of heavy artillery and further anti-aircraft missiles up to the twenty-mile cease-fire zone on the west bank of the Canal.

This accusation leaves no doubt as to Israeli anxiety about the increasing reinforcement of the Egyptian Suez Canal front with deeply staggered artillery.

Israel is interested in so conducting the Jarring talks that the cease-fire gradually develops into an unconditional armistice leaving time for the difficult and protracted negotiations without which even an *ersatz* peace such as a provisional agreement on gradual evacuation of the Sinai Peninsula could not be expected.

When the occasion warranted Israel could then make Egypt and the Soviet Union the offer of handing over the Sinai bank of the Canal that Suez could then be reopened.

In his latest comments Egyptian President Anwar el Sadat has again shown more restraint than in recent months. This provides a slight hope of the way being opened to serious negotiations and continuation of the cease-fire.

But the Egyptians are afraid that Israel would only like a lasting cease-fire so as to be able to stay at the Canal without a fight and allow time to be on its side in the occupied territories.

Realising this the Israelis know that their policy of holding on to the occupied territories as a pledge, necessary as it is and effective as it seems to be, does have another side to the coin.

This is why Israeli government minister Israel Galili has again mentioned the atmosphere, as he called it, that is needed for talks. What he means is confidence in the readiness and ability of the other side to stick to undertakings it has made.

After the flagrant violations of the 1970 cease-fire agreement it will be up to Egypt and the Soviet Union to prove themselves deserving of confidence, there already no longer being any serious consideration of a withdrawal of anti-aircraft missiles and artillery from the Suez Canal.

This alone would lead to a scaling-down of confrontation and a modus vivendi including a withdrawal from most of the occupied territories.

At the moment pessimism is the order of the day. All concerned seem to be prepared for the new round of talks soon to reach stalemate.

Lothar Ruehl

(DIE WELT, 11 January 1971)

IN THIS ISSUE

New bridge over the Kiel Canal

As part of the new autobahn connecting Hamburg and Flensburg and then northwards into Denmark, a new 1,500-metre long bridge is being thrown across the Kiel Canal. The bridge is scheduled to be ready by 1972.

(Photo: Krupp, Freigabe Landesreg. Schleswig-Holstein Nr. SH 3-16-75)

American-Russian relations strained

Why is it that relations between great powers deteriorate? Is there some recurring pattern? History was and is conversant with situations that automatically lead to controversy: disputes over spheres of influence, economic rivalry, military provocation.

When interrelated kings and princes ruled most countries family disputes represented another variety. But how is it that relations between great powers worsen? Can it be that it all begins in much the same way as a Bavarian beerhall brawl with an invitation to step outside and a hand grasping someone by the necktie?

The deterioration of relations between America and the Soviet Union that has been apparent for some months has, of course, classic causes, but it is not lacking in elements reminiscent of Bavarian folklore either.

Gone are the days when Soviet and American warships, presumably bristling with nuclear warheads, crossed each other's bows, scratched paintwork, and the crews either waved at one another or shook their fists.

This sort of escalation has reverted to a lower level. Soviet facilities in the United States are damaged and their staff molested or threatened.

After a number of vain protests in Washington Moscow decided at the beginning of this year to allow American facilities in the Soviet Union to be subjected to similar treatment. After visiting a Moscow theatre US diplomat R. Mark Palmer was surrounded by a group of young people and his tie pulled. In order to eliminate the risk of misunderstanding he was told this was a case of tit for tat. So as likely as not there is more to come.

The political background against which this is happening is, of course, more serious. The campaign in America against trials of Jews in the Soviet Union and the Soviet campaign against the trial of Angela Davis merely serve to obscure the facts.

Washington and Moscow are voicing profounder differences of opinion on virtually all aspects of world affairs by other means. Both sides again have a deep distrust of one another.

This augurs ill for Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc, which needs good will on both sides in order to reach a Berlin settlement.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 January 1971)

■ OSTPOLITIK

Berlin question stimulates sense and a lot of nonsense

DIE ZEIT

The sand that is being cast in everyone's eyes is making Berlin, the issue of 1971, gradually disappear under a cloud spread by purveyors of rumours and tales of woe.

Irresponsible and untruthful stuff is being spread about and to maintain by way of explanation that the cold winter weather has brought with it a death of news is just not good enough.

The Opposition has launched a campaign against Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc that is based entirely on suppositions. The Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions (CDU/CSU) and their allies among the mass media are cheerfully continuing a policy that manoevred the country into a dead end in the first place.

They are going on as though the Federal government were in the process of going back on its declared intention of making ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties dependent on a satisfactory outcome to the Four-Power talks on Berlin.

They are going on as though the government were so watering down its requirements of a satisfactory solution to the Berlin question that in the final analysis there are no longer any objections to Herr Ulbricht's further-reaching demands.

They are going on as though Bonn's new policy towards the Eastern Bloc had plunged relations with America into a profound crisis and above all as though the Opposition did not know perfectly well what the score was.

Instead of laconically and objectively annihilating the Opposition's bluff the ruling coalition is talking, in the daze of the winter recess, with many and ambiguous tongues. It is misguidedly leaving itself open to too much misinterpretation.

Horst Ehmke, Minister of State at the Chancellor's Office, surrounds his visit to Washington with an aura of secrecy – adding fuel to the fire of rumours of bad blood between Bonn and Washington – even though the whole thing was arranged long ago.

The government departs from its previous view that talks between the two Germanies on Berlin traffic could only be held at the behest of the Four Powers, so strengthening rumours that the change of view on procedure reflects a change of view on the fundamental matters at stake.

The government's New Year message was one of complaisant optimism casting no realistic light on the difficulties Walter Ulbricht is creating. Again a number of people entertain doubt as to its firmness.

And the main speaker the government sends into the fray is none other than Herbert Wehner, a man whose smoke-filled language can only cloud over further the real facts of the matter.

Sad to say this is a repetition of the situation last June. The CDU/CSU is opposing the government regardless of the losses in terms of truth and clarity and the coalition is seeking refuge in feeble verbiage. Yet the facts of the matter are straightforward enough.

Fact Nr. 1: There is no such thing as a Bonn stand on the Berlin question any more than there is of an American, British or French. Since mid-November there has been an agreed Western approach that even goes into details of the form a settlement of the Berlin question is to take.

There can certainly be no talk of diferences of opinion between the Federal government in Bonn and the three Western Powers on the contents of a satisfactory settlement to the Berlin question and no one familiar with the documents is claiming any such thing.

Incidentally, people with inside knowledge of the negotiations report that Bonn's representatives in the Berlin talks showed a firmness that took many an ally by surprise.

Rainer Barzel, Christian Democratic parliamentary party leader, must be well aware of this fact since he is kept fairly and squarely in the picture by the government.

Fact Nr. 2: Regardless of the agreement in principle on the substance of a solution to the Berlin question Bonn and its allies do differ as to the speed negotiations ought to take.

Bonn is interested in negotiating swiftly and without undue delay for one good reason. It is afraid that the GDR will make use of every break to throw a spanner in the works.

This is why the Federal government is pressing for the talks to be accelerated and why it has proposed that the Berlin talks between the ambassadors of the Four Powerers be changed into a permanent conference on Berlin as soon as negotiations reach the stage where there is any point in so doing.

Were the Four-Power talks to assume a conference-like character there would be a permanent working staff of specialists from the respective capital cities. The result would be the elimination of much delay at present caused by ponderous coordination mechanisms.

Fact Nr. 3: No one need be surprised that Bonn and Washington are not in complete agreement all of the time or all along the line. Their interests naturally diverge at times.

For America Berlin is only one of many problems. For this country it has absolute priority. The United States as a great power would like to make its own provisos. Dr Kissinger now has to adapt his concept of linkages to a move from elsewhere.

This is awkward, to say the least, particularly as not even America can readily break off the Berlin talks any longer now that Willy Brandt has made the fate of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties dependent on their outcome.

The Americans may also be plagued by an uneasy conscience. For once they are confronted with a preview of how they might be forced into the wings if they adhere to President Nixon's policy of a partial pull-out

What is more, sarcastic pensioners such as Dean Acheson and George Ball are not the only ones to feel a shudder of horror at the prospect of this country ending its attachment to the United States.

It little matters that all Bonn is doing is trying to avert a danger that America promised to protect it from partly because the undertaking secured permanent rights of control over Germany for Uncle Sam.

Fact No. 4: Essential common interests nevertheless are and remain more powerful than any differences of this kind. For America Berlin continues to be the touchstone of its own credibility and international reputation and as far as West Berlin is concerned the Americans, British and French remain the guarantors of its survival in freedom.

This at least cannot be explained and interpreted away and no Federal government in Bonn can afford to ignore the fact.

But Brandt and Scheel trying to prevent Four-Power status from becoming a pretext for diplomatic inactivity in the way that the Adenauer and Erhard administrations used it as a pretext for their own inactivity on the German question is by no means synomymous with an attempt by Bonn to restrict or weaken this status.

Fact Nr. 5: There can be no Berlin settlement without negotiations between Bonn and East Berlin and there is little point in arguing whether they must be on the basis of a Four-Power directive to the two German states, a three-power mandate to Bonn and a Soviet mandate to East Berlin or a reference, note, communiqué or oral communication as the absolute minimum.

What matters is not the nature of the directive but its framework. The Four Powers must first themselves reach agreement on the basis of an access and transit agreement. Then the two German states must reach agreement on the technical details of an agreement of this kind. This agreement must finally be incorporated in a Four-Power agreement.

These, then are the facts on which Bonn's policies – those of both government and Opposition – must be based. Dramatisation of any kind would be a mistake.

There is no point in artificially adding fuel to the fire of foreign policy controversies for the sake of cheap domestic policy effects. On Berlin Bonn must not lose its nerves.

For the government this mean... ing nothing of this country's allie... Opposition at home that the ... Union will not in any case be prepa... countenance.

It requires of the Opposition ... does not rob the government o... opportunity of peacefully and ... probing what the Soviet Union is ... ed to accept and what it can mak... Berlin stomach.

The CDU/CSU ought not to spe... on the failure of policy towards ... Eastern Bloc. The Social and Free D... cratic ruling coalition ought no... impose deadlines and compulsion to ... with success on itself.

It would be a disaster for Fe... Republic politics if it were to wa... retreat behind the Moscow and Wa... treaties, to quote Herbert Wehner. ... quotation calls for a certain amou... interpretation.

It would be a disaster if, despi... agreement on Berlin that viewed i... harsh but true light of day could on... considered satisfactory, the treaties ... not to be approved by a majority i... Bundestag, and to fail to do so bec... say, normalisation of relations bet... the two German states were still forthcoming.

Old line of argument

At this point the Christian Democ... in trying to add an all-German provis... the Berlin proviso, are reverting to t... barren cliché of old that a solution of ... German problem must precede any ... laxation of tension.

This will not do. The inter-Ge... game is being played at another le... and a write-off of the treaties by virtu... the failure of people in this country ... realise the fact could indeed ha... tastrophic consequences.

It would, on the other hand, not ... disaster for the treaties to remain un... fied because the East refuses to come ... reasonable agreement on Berlin. W... Brandt could weather the storm. He'l... done his best.

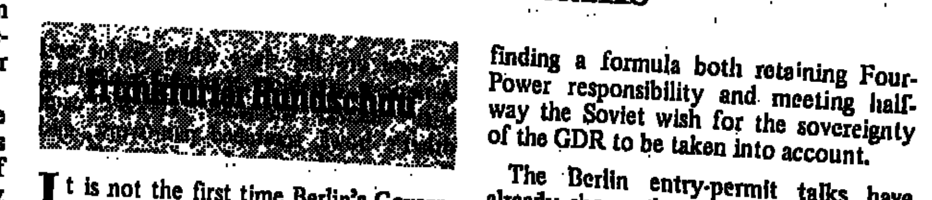
The general public is objective eno... to credit him with the attempt with... blaming him for its failure. After al... has what Adenauer failed to secur... 1952, an alibi of good will.

Certain of this fact the Chancellor ... continue to pursue his policy: swi... without haste, ready to come ... understanding but not prepared to ... out, encouraging the Allies but ... pestering them, not disinclined to ... common cause with the Opposition ... not inclined either to reach agreement ... the basis of inactivity and vague words ... warning.

Theo Somme...

(DIE ZEIT, 8 January 19...)

Straight talking from Klaus Schütz on Berlin talks



It is not the first time Berlin's Governing Mayor Klaus Schütz has called a spade a spade. At a press conference on 7 January he noted that it could be useful not to attach too much importance to the verbal concept of Berlin talks between the two Germanies being held under the aegis of the Four Powers.

No one seriously objects to talks of this kind. For weeks it has been a matter of finding a formula both retaining Four-Power responsibility and meeting half-way the Soviet wish for the sovereignty of the GDR to be taken into account.

The Berlin entry-permit talks have already shown that legal auxiliary formulas are possible as long as there is a will not to allow negotiations to founder on formalities.

There is no point in making a mountain out of a molehill. What matters is, when all is said and done, to retain Four-Power responsibility and have them ultimately responsible for any agreement reached.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 January 1971)

The German Tribune

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■ RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

Catholic synod gets off to a good start

SüddeutscheZeitung

Catholic bishops of the Federal Republic who have called into being a synod for all bishoprics were taking a risky step which even they viewed with great scepticism.

At the conference in Würzburg they shut themselves away into a kind of voluntary ghetto. They dwelt together, ate together and sat at the conference table as a united interest group.

They followed the opening discussions with anxiety etched on their faces and an observer might have quoted the Bible: "Fear not..."

Most of them had in the meantime left Würzburg with their souls far less troubled and their faces less anxious and Cardinal Döpfner was probably expressing the views of most of those involved and the observers when he said at the closing press conference with a sigh of relief: "a style has been set for the synod. I believe we have made a good start."

His opinion was shared by many of those critics who, before the proceedings began, held little hope that a place would be found where the smouldering conflicts in the Church can be discussed fairly and openly. The first few days of the conference showed that Catholics can set such great expectations by the synod.

The progressives as well as the conservatives have proved that they are ready to take part in talks and make compromises.

In good democratic style the participants at the conference elected a presidium for the synod and a central committee (an effective body with 25 members), which is open to reforms suggested and yet gives carefully considered representation to the most important interest groups in Catholicism in this country.

In this favourable atmosphere it was just as possible for a student for the priesthood who had critical comment to offer to gain a majority as it was for the two spectacular failures in the election of the presidium, Bishop Hengsbach of Essen, who acted as spokesman for the conservatives, and Klaus Hemmerle, the spiritual leader of the central committee of Catholics in this country.

Readiness to cooperate and not waste time and efforts in pointless trials of strength was evident too in the amendments to the orders of procedure.

Despite the pleasing outcome of this conference it should not be forgotten that a favourable starting point is decisive for the forthcoming debates on the real problems of the day.

The items on the agenda for the ten special committees are so broadly based that there is no subject that cannot come up for discussion.

Members of the synod must, however, be clear in their minds that the public is not expecting a resolution to be passed at every conceivable juncture nor is a wise and carefully considered guideline expected from them on every theme under the sun.

Catholics and Catholic communities will nevertheless be expecting answers to the questions that have been asked for some time now repeatedly (which are not necessarily always the most important questions).

These topics are priestly celibacy, reform of the priesthood, participation of laymen in the running and administration of the Church, sex, morals and marriage, re-marriage of people divorced, amendments to the sacrements (above all baptism and confession), and Church teachings (religious instruction, sermons and the like).

There seemed to be so many items on the agenda, however, that the synod is in danger of falling behind schedule if the next plenary meeting is to be held as hoped in the spring of 1972 and not postponed till the autumn.

On the one hand too many things will be forgotten or overlooked by the synod if nearly two years are allowed to elapse between its formation and the next plenary meeting with only minor meetings in the meantime and no definite decisions taken.

On the other hand only mature solutions are of any use to the Church. Half-hearted decrees are not expected and half-completed plans posing as drastic internal reforms of the Church are not wanted.

If the synod is to produce new ideas and a workable structure for the Church of the future it either needs to take its time or to work exceedingly hard.

The following procedure will be the working method employed: the ten special committees made up of approximately thirty members each will meet shortly to discuss general topics and decide those aspects which are most *important and must be given priority.*

They will be looking for competent advisers and experts on whom the president can call. The advisers will draw up working papers and will make draft plans for matters to be discussed by the synod. These will be published and public reaction will be noted carefully before the final plan of campaign is presented to the synod.

When the central committee has sufficient items on the agenda for discussions to be worthwhile a plenary meeting will be called again to discuss these items and either pass them or return them to the relevant commission for amendments to be made.

For the items at present on the agenda that must be given top priority it is unlikely that they will be passed by the synod as a whole before 1974.

Only a small proportion of these topics is concerned with the relationship between Church and State or Church and society. But it would be a mistake to believe that the synod is solely concerned with "a lot of old religious trivia" and that the rest of society need not concern itself with their debating as long as it is not bothered by it.

A public opinion poll carried out by the Church has shown that a large proportion of Catholics in this country look first and foremost to the Church for answers to their problems.

Non-Catholics and non-Christians cannot remain entirely unconcerned about the manner in which the Church reaches its decisions, how it is organised, what attitudes it adopts to the world, what tasks in society it tackles and what methods of debate and delegation of responsibility it considers most important.

Hannes Burger

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 January 1971)



Synod president Julius, Cardinal Döpfner with (from the left) vice-presidents Henry Fischer, Dr Bernahrd Servatius, Bishop Stein and Hanna Renate Laurin at Würzburg

(Photo: AP)

Catholics questioned about their faith and their Church

The "silent majority" of Catholics in this country, 65 per cent of them, hope one day that the Church will permit divorce, according to a survey conducted by the Ifak Institute in Wiesbaden.

Almost a similar percentage of people asked hoped that one day the Church would allow divorced people to remarry.

These facts were made public in a programme presented by the second television channel inthis country entitled, "Where does Catholicism in this country stand today?" on 6 January.

The Wiesbaden research institute took five principles as a criticism for applying the expression "silent majority". Only when these five questions were answered inthe affirmative were the subjects given further questions.

The five principles are: "From childhood I have felt at home in the Church – I feel protected in my church – Religious services are for me unmistakably the point around which my life revolves – I remain today fully trusting of those who are called to lead the Church – Unrest in the Church will be damaging to it."

Approximately 43 per cent of Catholics agreed with these five principles. Of this group 61 per cent were women. 65 per cent of them go to church every Sunday and sometimes on weekdays too, and the greater number of them live in districts with less than 20,000 inhabitants.

According to the Wiesbaden research institute 57 per cent of the "silent majority" feel that in a mixed marriage a Protestant mother should raise her children as Protestants.

Another fact shown by the second television channel programme was that the more people go to church the more they are politically inclined towards the Christian Democrats.

(DIE WELT, 6 January 1971)

FDP branch meeting forestalls split

At the traditional Epiphany conference the Free Democrats in the south-west of this country were able to bridge the gap between the conservative and progressive wings of the party, the latter being represented mainly by Young Democrats.

After stormy debating the main bone of contention, social welfare policies, was buried by means of a compromise.

The delegates passed on for further discussion by the central party committee a draft social welfare policy concept that had been drawn up by a special committee. This would provide for a basic pension for every citizen of this country, compulsory insurance for all self-employed people and measures to allow workers to accumulate capital wealth.

The reason for passing on this motion was obviously that such far-reaching decisions with regard to social welfare policy could not be taken by a single state party branch but only by the central FDP committee.

This strategy appears to have granted the south-west FDP branch a limited breather. But the liberals will not be able to postpone for ever a precise answer to the social welfare problems of out times.

It is also doubtful whether the compromise reached at the Epiphany conference will preserve the party for long from a tug-of-war.

At the meeting in Stuttgart deep differences of opinion on basic questions were all too clear.

Will the new state chairman of the FDP, Karl Moersch, 44-year-old parliamentary State Secretary at the Foreign Office, succeed like his predecessor Hermann Müller, in binding together the divergent wings of the party and preventing a split down the middle?

(CHRIST UND WELT, 8 January 1971)

Much-travelled Minister

Someone in the Foreign Office who obviously believes in the power of a public image has worked out that his "boss" Foreign Minister Walter Scheel flew no less than 156,929 kilometres (98,080 miles approximately), the equivalent of four times round the world.

Dome of the places that the Federal Republic's flying Minister has visited in 1970 are Paris, Moscow, Rome, Oslo, Copenhagen, Warsaw, Brussels, Luxemburg, Madrid, Vienna, Belgrade, London, New York, Washington, Kuwait, Karachi, Bangkok, Singapore, Djakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Seoul, New Delhi, Hong Kong, Tokyo and Guatemala City.

Other records set up by hard-working Walter Scheel were 339 hours spent at the conference table and 149 official dinners.

(DIE ZEIT, 8 January 1971)



■ 2000 A.D.

Young people are optimistic of the future, survey indicates

Two-thirds of the people of this country living at present can expect to see the year 2000. We are now only 29 years away from the next millenium. But despite all the efforts of futurologists the imagination and fantasy of the man-in-the-street is obviously not capable of picturing what life will be like in 2000 A.D.

Public opinion pollsters who have questioned people on this theme found that the answers were general and tended towards cautious optimism.

Thirty per cent of people in this country, according to the Wickert Research Institute in Tübingen consider that before the next millenium, perhaps as soon as 1980, the standard of living in the Federal Republic will have doubled.

Also of those nineteen-year-olds who were questioned recently by investigators from the magazine *twen* 26 per cent think that this country will be more prosperous by the year 2000.

However, taken individually people's opinions do seem to contain an element of pessimism. No fewer than 41 per cent consider that the Federal Republic will slip even further behind Japan as an industrial nation.

The nineteen-year-olds seem to think along similar lines. In the survey carried out by the Divo Institute in Frankfurt on behalf of *twen* one young man who plans to become a computer programmer made no bones about it that he was unlikely to remain in the Federal Republic to pursue his career.

"In the year 2000 this country will not play a major role in the technological world. Vital developments are taking place where the technological potentiality is greatest. The technological potentiality will be greatest where the best opportunities for individual development are offer-



ed. The best opportunities for individual development are offered where there is the most money. The most money is to be found where the greatest technological potentiality is used to the best effect. This is a merry-go-round on which this country is not to be found. Opportunities for a technological education are lacking here." Thus spoke the 19 year-old.

Is it optimism or a conscious or unconscious refusal to try to imagine the unimaginable that makes ninety-five per cent of the nineteen-year-olds feel that there will not be another world war before the end of this century?

In the older generations, according to Wickert, one in ten thinks that somewhere in the world there will be a nuclear war, but only three in every hundred think that there will be a World War III. In both age groups optimists are in a great majority.

Nevertheless many are well aware that by the year 2000 A.D. the world will be facing a number of extremely tricky problems.

One in three of the nineteen-year-olds in the *twen* survey expects that the gap between the have and have-not countries will widen and become monumental. One in four visualises a world that is hopelessly overpopulated. Again one in four is of the opinion that Red China will become the dominant world power.

Forty-four per cent of the nineteen-year-olds feel sure that by the end of this century Germany will be irrevocably divided. Or to look at it from other point of view only seven per cent of these young people consider that Germany will be one again by the year 2000. (Of the older generation eight per cent expect reunification.)

As far as domestic policies are concerned most of those asked in the survey expect things to continue gradually along the same lines. Almost all of those in the nineteen-year-old age group who were taking part in the survey feel that it is highly unlikely that there will be a different social setup evolved in the Federal Republic in the next thirty years.

Only three per cent consider it feasible that a communist system could take over in this country. Two per cent only would not rule out the possibility of a right-wing extremist party in Bonn.

The Wickert Institute survey has given an indication of what citizens of this country expect in the way of developments in civilisation and technology.

Every other person in this country believes that in the foreseeable future there will be a cure for cancer. The forecast that the working week will be reduced to four days seems realistic to 22 per cent. Thirty per cent consider it possible that television will offer five or more channels.

Health Minister Käte Strobel spoke of a successful war on cancer back in the days of the Grand Coalition when she was interviewed by the Sunday newspaper *Bild am Sonntag* about her vision of life at the turn of the millenium. She also felt that the "stupid, sniffing colds that lose us so many working days at present will be conquered."

The politicians interviewed by *Bild am Sonntag* at that time included Georg Leber, Hermann Höcherl, Werner Dollinger and Hans Katzer. They too gazed long and hard at the crystal ball.

There was talk of vast roads with electronic steering system, the possibility of covering vast tracts of land with crystal palaces made of glass or plastic so that crops could be grown all the year round, pocket telephones and transmission of letters by radio directly into the home. Forecasts were made of doubled spending power and ever increasing leisure time. These politicians saw in their crystal ball a far-ranging technological paradise.

As far as the internal structure of society in 2000 A. D. is concerned the ministerial predictions were not particularly explicit. Nor did they give an indication about the attitudes people who lived to and beyond the year 2000 would adopt to life.

Even if surveys were conducted on this point imaginations would obviously never be so prolific as to forecast the state of mind of individuals in the conditions likely to be prevailing in the year 2000.

The *twen* survey did however produce a few pointers. In 2000 A.D. people will want to rule their own lives and not be dependent. One young girl questioned in this survey said: "The thing I expect from the future is to remain free and independent, to do a good half-day's work and have to answer to no one except myself..."

This corresponds closely to the answers noted by the Divo research people. About half the young people asked by Divo for their vision of the future said that they expected no one to tell them what to do. The nineteen-year-olds seemed to apply the same principles to the education of their children. 79 per cent wanted their children to take a standpoint and defend it in a matter-of-fact way. 83 per cent said that their children should make important decisions independently.

Twen reports that the interviews often involved discussions running into hours. One of the interviewers said afterwards: "We discovered an idealism that was not aiming for abstract transcendental goals but aiming to improve the world in which we will live. This idealism appears aggressive since it takes the clichés of the older generation by the throat."

Carl-Christian Kaiser

(DIE ZEIT, 1 January 1971)

GDR newspaper invites young people to dinner – on 8 January 2000!

"All over the world there are only Socialist States and Europe has united into one great republic," writes Gundula Lessmann, a thirteen-year-old schoolgirl from Brandenburg.

Her friend in Leipzig is "woken up at 6.30 by a robot. I press a few buttons and my bed is cleared away. In its place there is a table laid for breakfast."

On the anniversary of Lenin's hundredth birthday last April the editors of the East Berlin young people's newspaper *Junge Welt* called on the young people of the German Democratic Republic to describe their dreams of what life will be like at the end of this century.

They asked precisely: "What will you be doing on Thursday, 6 January 2000?".

The banquet was a great temptation. The editors were flooded with entries. The readers dreamt unbounded dreams. The age of electronics and robots, computers and remote controlled cars was reality for them.

Renate Michalik from Bretzsch, aged 23, described her 6 January 2000 thus: "As every morning I will go into our group room at 5.55. I am a teacher. At first I will take off the tape for Russian lesson number 12. It has been running the whole night and is connected up to equipment in the dormitories. This method of sleep teaching has long since been used in this country."

Cattle breeder Heinz Plöger said: "We have invited our friend Sauru from Baku in the Azerbaidjan Soviet Socialist Republic to visit us. He was stationed with troops from his country in the German Democratic Republic. We always have been bosom friends and still are."

Karin Dey from Görlitz said: "It is quite possible that I will be on a business trip to Moscow, Prague or Warsaw..."

Norbert Grosser, a soldier from Stahnsdorf, said: "People will have changed with the times. They will be more friendly and open. No will to lord it over his fellow men. The busdriver will be as highly respected as the professor."

Ralf Jeschonnek, a schoolboy from Neuenhagen, plans to be a doctor. He said: "My first patient today will be from Angola, one of the last countries in the world to free itself from the shackles of colonialism. But the heritage of dominance by white men from the West will have left its mark on him. In Angola there will not be compulsory inoculation against carcinogens which will have been the practice for the past ten years in Socialist countries, following the discovery of a vaccine by a Soviet scientific collective. Cancer vaccination will be an everyday affair also in the GSR (formerly the GDR, but now known as the German Socialist Republic).

Wolfgang Zierold, a shoemaker, from Oelsnitz, said: "By the year 2000 I shall have been a pensioner for two years since the 13th party conference in 1991 will have lowered the retirement age to 60. Nevertheless I shall be active as the party secretary for the Society of Shoemakers."

Hans-Michael Bauch, a student from Hohen Neuendorf, reports: "At my firm today there was a delegation from the transport academy. They brought welcome news of the success of the fully automated stretch of railway from Cairo to Accra. This delegation will be given our report on the stretch of railway line from Berlin to Norilsk... During a break I will read a newspaper by means of the telecommunications device. I shall be reading about the glorious revolution in France under the guidance of the French Communist Party."

Peter Wawerzernik, a schoolboy from Rerik, said: "I shall be flying over the countries released from the bonds of capitalism. Soon I shall be looking at the greatest grain-producing area on earth, the former Sahara Desert. We will be flying on over the highly developed nations of Africa that have been aided by Socialist States. We will have just heard the news that for the first time the Soviet Union has succeeded in controlling weather conditions for a year."

Another schoolboy, Wolfgang Loosz said: "Our computer will have just worked out the data for the construction of steering devices in the new intercontinental rocket produced by the Warsaw Pact armed forces, which now comprise twenty nations. Today's results will be communicated by me to the central research institute in Moscow by means of long-range data communication equipment."

Apprentice Ulrich Trumbold from Glauchau said: "I will be working in New Delhi on the production lines of the Indian delta combine, a branch of Ilyushin-Tupolev-Boeing. We are mass producing the FG/AS 2300 space station."

Industrial sales adviser Bärbel Oelmann, 25, from Treuen, foresaw 6 January 2000 in this manner: "To be honest I have not yet got completely used to the new simplified orthography though this saves the children a lot of hard work and the teachers a lot of red ink. The reform of German spelling was introduced after the unification of the two German States into one republic – Socialist of course."

Christine Münzberg from Wachau predicted: "About ten o'clock my son will be given a cuff on the ear from my robot. I will teach the machine that this is no way to go about teaching and will switch its electronic brain to the educational methods of Makarenko."

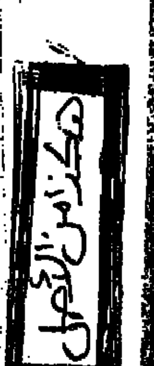
However the young citizens of the GDR do not always go about their day-dreaming in such an ideologically impeccable manner.

Volker Balk, an apprentice from Schleiz, mused: "I will be on a long journey and on the way I will meet many beautiful girls."

A schoolgirl from Berlin complains: "I can hear the loud humming of the personal hygiene machine. I cannot stand this automated washing. I think we should at least take care of our own personal cleanliness."

One girl wrote: "I like the easy life. I will be sitting with my legs stretched out under a table looking straight ahead of

Continued on page 5



■ CENTREPIECE

German exiles in the Soviet Union – a problematic minority group

Surprising reports have been appearing recently in the daily press. The Soviet Union, so it is said, is prepared to offer travel documents to between 8,000 and 10,000 citizens of German extraction living in Russia. A spokesman for the Bonn Foreign Office, commenting on this matter, said that the Federal Republic government had "good grounds to hope" that the Soviet Union would handle this matter with all due generosity.

In fact convincing reports claim that the problem of German citizens living on Soviet Union territory who want to move back to Germany or return here was discussed at the last round of Federal Republic-Soviet talks.

Are there in fact Germans or German-speaking citizens in the Soviet Union? The answer is clearly Yes. Official Soviet Statistics put the German minority at 1.7 million.

This figure must however, be regarded cautiously. It is made up, in fact, of various groups or to put it plainly, *Volksdeutsche*, the so called *Reichsdeutsche* and Russians of German extraction.

The category *Volksdeutsche* includes – in a somewhat simplified form – that section of the German population which, during the period of the Hitler-Stalin treaties moved from its former settlements lured by the slogan "Heim ins Reich" (back to the Reich) between 1939 and 1941. These are mainly Germans from the Baltic coast, Bessarabia and East Galicia.

Reichsdeutsche are, on the other hand, Germans who in the course of the war or afterwards fell into the hands of the Russians for various reasons.

The third group, the Russian Germans, have their historical home along the Volga and around the Black Sea and are today the largest group of Germans in Soviet Russia. With today's political background in mind it is a far from unimportant fact that German people lived for centuries as tolerated compatriots in Russia. In late Medieval times, in the reign of Ivan IV there was a German suburb of Moscow. Certainly it was not possible in those days to talk of Russian Germans, nor German Russians.

In the reign of Peter the Great the German population of Russia began to increase and when Catherine II gave her official invitation to Germans to settle in Russia the history of the Russians of German extraction really began.

The Tsarina who came from Anhalt-Zerbst hoped to populate the wide open spaces along the Volga and enticed with the offer of free travel and other remarkable concessions.

Many Germans from Baden and Württemberg, from the Palatinate and from Hesse heeded the call and moved to the country where the age-old proverb said: "Above Moscow stands only the Kremlin, and above the Kremlin the heavens."

The Germans who moved into the area around what is today Leningrad, the historical Inkermanland, including Oranienbaum, Kronstadt and Peterhof. Other Germans settled in Chernigov and Voronesh.

The greatest number of Germans who came to Russia during the reign of Catherine II settled along the Volga around Saratov and founded more than a hundred villages and townships.

Later on a second wave of Germans immigrated to Russia again at the invitation of the Tsarina and founded sprawling settlemens around the Black Sea between Bessarabia and the Crimea.

These industrious Russian Germans quickly earned respect and gained prosperity by dint of hard work. Their comparative prosperity led to a kind of population explosion and they had to spread their wings and establish new settlements.

The Germans from the Volga trekked in the nineteenth century to the foothills of the Urals and Dobruja, which was then Turkey. Through allthis time, however, the Germans retained their culture and above all their language.

Catherine II generously granted them self-government which gave them plenty of room for manoeuvre. The situation changed, however, after 1871 when the privileges of the Germans were gradually withdrawn. Among other things exception from military service was rescinded.

As a protest against these measures many Menonites who had moved from Danzig and settled in the Black Sea area packed their bags and emigrated to Canada and America.

When the First World War broke out the situations of these émigré Germans became noticeably more acute. They were suspected as a whole of being traitors to their adoptive home and of sympathising with the Kaiser's Germany.

They were dishonourably discharged from the Tsarist army and the men were redirected to work squads. Finally legislation was passed dispossessing the Russian Germans.

Many of them were saved from their fate by the October Revolution in 1917. In the Kerensky era there were the first congresses of "Russian Citizens with

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

German Nationality" and these exiled Germans succeeded in winning for themselves slight concessions.

After the October Revolution, however, the picture changed. Famine spread, and there were riots and persecution which brought the German minority in Russia to the verge of destrution.

Not until 1924 when the later governing Mayor of Berlin, Ernst Reuter, took an active stand for his exiled compatriots was the "Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of the Volga Germans" set up.

Just a few years later when the collective farms were forcibly set up there were new difficulties for this minority and by 1930 thousands of Russian Germans had decided to return to their homeland. However, only a relatively small group – something in the region of 5,000 – realised this aim. The vast majoritiy stayed where they were and although innocent of all that was happening around them they were involved in the bloody toils of the Second World War.

Stalin dissolved the Volga Republic overnight in 1941 and in the most appalling circumstances sent this group of people to Siberia.

The Black Sea Germans suffered a slightly kinder fate. The Germans pushed the front through their territory and they had a brief spell of respite on their own territory. Later they were able to return to Germany surrounded and protected by the Third Reich's armed forces.

Some, however, could not escape in time and were overtaken by the Red Army. Their fate was the same as that of the Volga Germans. They, too, were banished to Siberia.

Many other Germans from Galicia, Wolyn, Bessarabia and the Baltic areas were captured by the Russians in Warthe-land and in West Prussia. They, too, disappeared to Siberia.

For many years the fate of the Russian-Germans was uncertain. Only in 1955 when Konrad Adenauer visited Moscow was there an amnesty for this group granted by Nikita Khrushchev.

Khrushchev allowed them modest concessions and they had the same rights as Soviet citizens, but he would not allow them to return to their former territories on the Baltic and Black Sea.

The Russian Germans and the repatriated, *Volksdeutsche* from Wolyn and Bessarabia have been living since then in widely dispersed groups between Baikal and Kasachstan, between Alma Ata and Yakutsk, between the far eastern territories of the Soviet Union and the lands on the border with Afghanistan.

The situation of these exiled Germans has, however, improved considerably following a decree by the Supreme Soviet in 1964. Radio Moscow now broadcasts programmes in the German language and a number of regional radio stations such as Radio Omsk in Western Siberia and the Barnaul broadcasting station in the Altai district broadcast to the German minority group in their own language.

Stations in Karaganda and Kasachstan even put on special television programmes for the Russian Germans.

In addition to this there is, to a certain extent, a cultural life for the Germans, for instance a German ensemble in the Karaganda Philharmonia. There are also choirs and to a lesser extent literary pursuits for the exiles. Though these are but a drop in the ocean of cultural life in the Soviet Union they are maintained keenly by the Germans.

A publishing house in Moscow has brought out two anthologies of lyric poetry by Russian Germans and there are one or two minor journals in the German language such as *Neues Leben* in Moscow, and in Kasachstan the four-page broadsheet *Freundschaft*, which appears five times weekly. In Siberia there is the publication *Rote Fahne*.

The outlines of the freedom granted to the German exiles in Russia are very clearly defined, but as workers they are in great demand on account of their diligence and reliability.

In spite of this many of the Russian Germans are toying with the idea of coming to the Federal Republic if they are given the opportunity.

It is thought that there have been as many as 300,000 applications for resettlement.

However, when it is borne in mind that after the end of the War half a million Germans managed to flee from eastern and south-eastern Europe and that the percentage of Russian Germans in this exodus was under five the chances of the applicants can be gauged fairly accurately.

It is highly unlikely that the Russians will allow the deep-rooted Germans from the Volga and Black Sea areas to "come home".

The report that the Soviet Union intends to allow between 8,000 and 10,000 *Volksdeutsche and Reichsdeutsche* to come to Germany, if true, probably means that small splinter groups such as the Germans from Memel and East Prussia remaining there will be freed.

Other groups that might be released are the Germans from Wolyn and Bessarabia who got stuck in the Soviet Union after the War and above all the so-called *Reichsdeutsche* who fell into Soviet hands in 1945.

So, it seems highly unlikely that there will be a mass exodus and a far-reaching resettlement programme. It will be more like the reunification of members of a family, which, 25 years after the War signifies little more than a touch of the milk of human kindness on the Russians' part.

Hans Ulrich Engel

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 2 January 1971)

Continued from page 4

me. I will press a button and watch as house after house emerges ready-built from the Indian Ocean."

"The inhabitants of a satellite town have been treated with gas overnight which means that when they wake up they are made much more pleasant," another dream runs.

Corporal Renner is very cautious: "Carefully I put on my heated shoes. The rechargeable battery has been charged up for the day while I was sleeping."

Even in the year 2000 Germans will be as much as ever animal lovers. One wrote: "After dinner we can play with out pet. It is a dolphin."

On the other hand a schoolgirl from Oelsnitz complained: "Our pet bear has stomach ache since even in the year 2000 people have not learned to refrain from feeding animals."

Professor Max Steenbeck, the chairman of the research committee in the GDR, has been following the *Junge Welt* day-dreams with close interest but with an essential degree of criticism.

For him visions of the future depend greatly on advances in the sciences and technology. He is not concerned with the moral and spiritual, or to put it bluntly ideological, aspects. He writes: "The statement that people in our society in 2000 A. D. will have a real opportunity to put their ideas into practice is as such incorrect. Ideas that are put into practice will be those that benefit the Socialist society as a whole, and that means a sensible selection from what is feasible in the sciences and technology.

"Anything that is only of benefit to a small sector and is useless or even damaging for society as a whole will not be put into practice in the GDR."

The editors of *Junge Welt* take the same line. There will never be skivvy robots in the Socialist GDR, they write. If cleaning must be done then it may well be through a central vacuum cleaning facility.

State boundaries will "in all probability" still exist since there will probably still be "imperialist" countries. Sweeping away national boundaries is not something that can be achieved in the next three decades, they write.

One of the most difficult things to visualise, according to *Junge Welt*, will be how people change. How, in their opinion, will the GDR citizens of 2000 A.D. appear? Even if there are ten television channels he must not spend every evening watching thrillers. "For the future we require people who have self-respect, who refuse to better themselves at the cost of others, and for whom egoism, envy, haughtiness and self-satisfaction are unknown."

In the year 2000 people will need "a firm belief in Socialist ideas of equality and a deep scientific insight into how society hangs together so that they can act accordingly. With this as a basis," the paper maintains, "valuable characteristics such as courage, stamina, love of the truth, modesty, righteousness, honour and self-control will be part of the Socialist personality.".

Five hundred of these personalities will be banqueting on 8 January 2000 with the staff of *Junge Welt*. A date worth watching.

Hans von Kuenheim

(DIE ZEIT, 1 January 1971)

■ MASS MEDIA

Television initiates investigation into brutality and violence on the screen

Frankfurter Rundschau

The first shot is a bull's eye and the gangster falls covered in blood, cracking his skull on an iron railing. The camera pans to the second gangster as the gunman takes aim.

It depends on the television producer whether the criminal dies in like manner or is only arrested. It also depends on whether he has remembered what American scientists have discovered – violence shown on television affects viewers.

But other scientists disagree, claiming that brutality has no negative effect. This country's television service now plans to find out which of these two views is correct. It is not only American thrillers that provide the blood on television here. There is also a trend towards horror in home-made productions.

"The act of violence is shown in all its drastic detail but the consequences, the pain, suffering and injury of the victim are ignored," claims Professor Heinrich Popitz, head of Freiburg University's department of sociology. "If viewers saw the results of aggression, they would soon lose all pleasure in it."

Professor Popitz has examined the results of investigations into this subject in America and concludes that this difference is the difference between thrilling and shocking.

He is not alone in this view. An important ally of his is Professor Karl Holzamer, director general of ZDF, this country's second television service.

The ZDF has now drawn up a comprehensive inventory of the results of American research on the subject of the effects of violence on television.

In an interview with the Evangelical Press Service, Professor Holzamer said that it was important to show the results of brutality as well and these were precisely what were missing in American television productions.

They will be missing for quite some time. The sensitive programme compilers in America want to protect their viewers from being shocked as they would be if they saw the cracked skulls and other results of the exciting thrillers they watch.

Hella Keller and Imme Horn, both employees of ZDF, compiled the results of foreign research into the subject which confirm that violence is frequent in television programmes in the United States.

The ZDF survey will also be used as the basis for a thorough investigation into the effects of television brutality in the Federal Republic. ARD and ZDF, the two televisions services, plan to carry out a joint investigation.

The results from America have convinced those people responsible for television programmes in this country that an investigation of this type is necessary.

Even though television in America is commercial and works along different lines, American television series can often be seen on TV screens in this country.

Apart from children's programmes and family serials, the ZDF always has nine American Western or crime series on its schedules. The ARD too has its fair share of American crime.

Professor Popitz has said that the proposals for an investigation in this country is meant to be a vindication of television companies here.

It is not only TV experts who find the American figures alarming. Hella Keller analysed the results of an investigation by Dr George Gerbner of the University of Pennsylvania.

Violence occured in 81 per cent of the 183 American programmes examined by Dr Gerbner. It could be seen in 97 per cent of crime films, 94 per cent of the cartoons and even in 66 per cent of the comedies.

Programmes set in the past such as *Bonanza* have a violence rate of 98 per cent, those set in the present have a 74 per cent rate while the figure for programmes set in the future is 100 per cent.

Dr Gerbner concludes that a typical scene of violence in a typical American television programme is that of a violent America with a violent past and an even more violent future.

The ZDF study does not state whether TV violence has any effect on the viewer. It only lists the contradictory theories of American researchers, ranging from those who claims that TV violence stimulates aggression to those who claim that it has a neutral or even inhibiting effect.

Professor Popitz does not agree with this comparison of theories: "Together with the repeated reference to the contradictions of the research results, this division into three groups gives the impression that research has not got anywhere in the past."

Professor Popitz states the two central theories:

1. "The depiction of violence stimulates the viewer's aggressive behaviour. This stimulation also occurs as a direct learning process: new types of aggressive behaviour are learnt."

This theory is supported by the results of research by a team consisting of Albert Bandura, Dorothea and Sheila A. Ross. The team showed children a scene where a adult maltreated a life-size doll.

Afterwards the children were allowed to play with expensive toys. But just as they were about to start playing the toys were taken away from them.

The disappointed children reacted by being violent towards the doll. Their conduct was similar to that of the adult. All the team's results showed that children who have observed aggression will copy it to a large extent. This is more true of the boys than the girls.

2. "Seeing frequent depictions of violence leads to habituation and the viewer is no longer so sensitive towards acts of violence. Habituation increases the likelihood of a viewer's own aggression as well as the likelihood that he will look at acts of violence committed against others with indifference and without reacting."

Professor Geerds, head of Frankfurt University's criminological department, says, "Along with other factors, television can have an effect. In certain circumstances personality can be moulded or even changed if the viewer always watches certain programmes."

Professor Geerds warns against too superficial a judgement of television and the effect it can have but believes that negative effects are possible as many crime series have nothing to do with reality.

But, the Professor stresses, a film cannot make a criminal out of a law-abiding person. There can be no direct link between a crime film on television and a subsequent act of violence.

The survey is obviously not intended to blame television for crimes of violence and brutality. Professor Popitz states that it is meant to find out what effects can expected on the viewer, under what conditions and with what degree probability.

This was what the Eisenhower Commission set up by President Johnson tried to do when investigating the harmful effects of television.

Klaus von Bismarck, the director general of Westdeutscher Rundfunk, spoke of the results in a radio programme last July: "The commission found the depictions of violence on commercial television in America caused a change in attitude towards violence particularly in the young, the uncritical viewer, the socially unstable and people lacking contacts."

Discussions on TV violence are not new in this country. In the fifties the Churches and television drew up a list of principles in which it was stated that crime, violence and vice existed and their depiction could be beneficial to a certain degree.

It was added that the depiction of criminal acts was unsuitable for transmission when these and their results appeared ideal.

ZDF and ARD seem to be really serious about a comprehensive study. The two TV giants have both announced the initial steps. The ZDF is to examine the violent content of its own transmissions during a two-week period, though the time span may not be long enough and it could happen that few of the programmes in question are shown. The ARD is to examine the programmes it puts out in the early part of the evening.

To forestall critics, Professor Holzamer has already announced that the television companies must become less reliant on American exports.

The ZDF is therefore seeking close cooperation with other TV companies in Europe, especially the BBC. Some years ago the BBC drew up a list of guidelines to take some of the violence out of brutal film scenes. Producers must avoid sound effects that strengthen the impression of violence like the breaking of bones, skulls and jaws.

Monika August-Neukirchen

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 December 1970)

Cinema-going attitudes cost the cinema dearly

Every day for the past ten years a cinema has switched off its projectors and closed its doors for the last time. There may well have been too many cinemas in 1959 – 7,085 – as Dr Loppin, the chairman of the Film Distributors' Association claims: "Any Tom, Dick or Harry wanting to invest his money in the fifties opened a cinema, whether the market was saturated or not."

But now there are too few cinemas – about 3,500 – especially outside the large cities. Only eight per cent of all communities in the Federal Republic have a cinema!

In Britain and the United States the decline of the cinemas has already levelled out and statistics are promising.

But we in the Federal Republic are still far away from this point. Little is being done to improve the situation. None of those people blamed – the distributors, television and the cinema owners – are prepared for reforms.

Recently it is the distributors who have been the target of attacks – even from their own ranks. Helmut Eichhorn, head of the Munich Film Distributors' Association, has recommended self criticism and blames the growing lack of interest in the cinema on the antiquated and reactionary practices of distribution and performance.

"It is simply nonsensical," he says, "that a film is kept on so long at the large city-centre cinemas that the cinemas in the suburbs whose existence is threatened cannot make much money out of it when it finally reaches them.

"It is little wonder that a successful film does not attract full houses in the suburbs after running for six or twelve months in the city centre."

Distributors get 43 per cent of the gross takings from both the large and small cinemas but the large cinemas not only have more seats but also higher prices. Eighty per cent of the money is taken in by 500 large cinemas.

The 300 cinemas here that put on film premieres are so powerful that they can prevent distributors from putting on the same film two weeks later in a second cinema in the suburbs.

The cinemas with the bigger takings have the most influence, as Dr Loppin says, and over ninety per cent of the cinemas must bow to their demands.

Munich critic Hans Strobel says, "The powerful cinemas believe that every cinema that closes influences the market in their favour. They are only interested in their own business."

Television competes with all cinemas as it can show as many feature films as it wants. Box-office attractions can be seen some time later on the TV screen, whether they are Westerns, horror films or long-term sellers such as *Gone With the Wind*.

The film industry must therefore concentrate on subjects that are demanded yet not shown on television – pornography for example. But even here television is slowly beginning to catch up.

In Italy there are mutual agreements between television and the film industry and there is a limit to the number of feature films shown on television. All negotiations of this type in the Federal Republic have broken down in the past.

Hans Fischer, the head of Paramount in Hamburg, attacks the cinema owners more than anyone else: "Our cinemas are antiquated. Instead of making customers as comfortable as possible most cinemas do not have a cloakroom, smoking is not allowed and advertising is completely out of date."

Film-goers are often annoyed by the boring advertisements and trailers before the main feature. The former press spokesman of the Paramount organisation, Werner Rochau, complained eighteen months ago about the lantern-slide advertisements that represent a further source of income for the cinema owners and one that they do not want to give up.

"All this gets on film-goers' nerves for one hour," he said at the time, "and if the main feature is not good enough they just sit there wondering why they came in the first place."

There has been a change in cinema audiences. Most film-goers are members of the younger generation. The weekly visit to the corner cinema is no longer part of the leisure-time programme. People go to cinemas to see certain films. And when in the cinema, the film-goer expects the same comfort that he could find at home watching television.

Wolfgang Nagel

(WELT am SONNTAG, 20 December 1970)

■ THEATRE

Decline in standards of modern plays

Kieler Nachrichten

Though it made headlines many times in the past year the German-speaking theatre is at present in a dilemma with regard to its overall structure, which has been the subject of much debate, and also as far as the choice of material is concerned.

Theatre history will look back on the period we are now in as the late phase of a fruitful era that produced names such as Sartre, Anouilh, T.S. Eliot, Fry, Tennessee Williams, Albee, Frisch, Dürrenmatt, Hochhuth, Dorst and Hacks.

Thus it is hardly surprising that there are a number of gloomy forecasts based on the dwindling audiences, arguments about structure, and new, but as yet immature ideas about a political theatre, ranging from action theatre and sidewalk theatre to outright agit-prop.

A glance back over the year, however, makes it painfully clear that the tension created by these debates has rarely proved fruitful and in far more cases has had a laming effect on programmes and standards.

It is obviously a good thing that the mechanics of a cultural institution like the theatre are given an airing regularly and checked to see if they are in good running order.

In the case of the theatre the role of the theatre manager, opportunities for cooperative ventures and new types of public relations should be reviewed regularly.

Also the part played by season ticket holders with regard to the theatre's finances and the programme of works performed must be given consideration.

When this happens nowadays it is not always carried out in a matter-of-fact manner, but it is often done as part of a system of political activity which may cast doubt on the role the theatre has played as a place for free expression, spiritual tolerance and intellectual expression.

This is a foothold that the theatre must keep at all costs, a position it must defend come what may. Men of the theatre should not let themselves be conned with glib statements such as, "the predominant theatre is the mouthpiece of those who dominate".

There is scarcely any other place in our society in which such vehement criticism of the powers-that-be is exercised and in which so much sympathy for the new left is shown.

It is a welcome change that the cast is in some theatres now allowed to have a say in the programme of performances and in the artistic concerns of the theatre as is now the case in Bremen, Kassel and Castrop-Rauxel.

Another welcome change is the more democratic method of selection of theatre managers whereby all concerned are invited to meetings as in Darmstadt and Kassel.

However, the implementation of standardised rules of actor participation in the running of theatres all over the country is a doubtful practice. The situation and the climate on the various stages differ widely.

Fanatical directors, such as Fritz Kortner was, would almost certainly come to grief if faced with cliché-ridden ideas of how much say the actors had in the production, directing and management side of the theatrical world.

On the other hand those theatres where all involved have a say in how the show is run would presumably only have much to show for this if they were like the Berliner Schaubühne am Halleschen Ufer, where the demands made on all staff render this system particularly favourable.

For this reason most actors today are only striving for greater representation and not full participation in the running of the theatre to which they are attached.

Behind the protests of many young actors that theatre managers are dictators and that the bourgeois theatre is being standardised there lurks a far more dangerous form of standardisation.

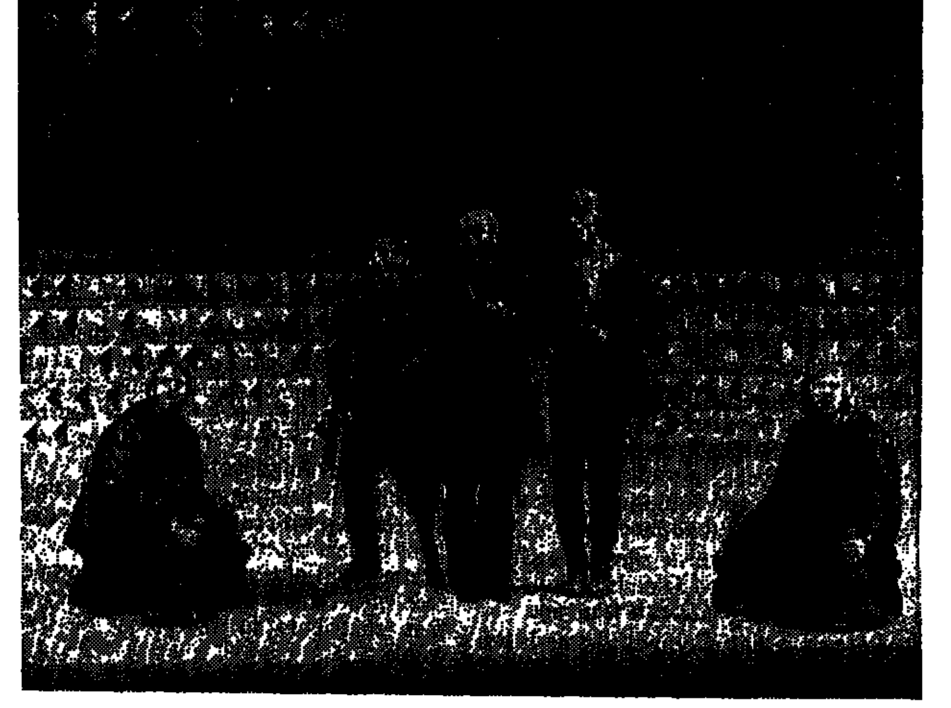
This is something against which it is essential to fight. audiences want more than anything else good theatre. They do not really care what the backstage circumstances are as long as what they actually see on the stage is good.

It is self-evident that matters of political concern will be put up for discussion on the stage. But for political involvement to be raised for the people of the theatre as a *conditio sine qua non* is a practice that smacks of totalitarian States.

Now to the material actually produced on German stages during 1970! Where was the emphasis laid?

As far as the classics are concerned taboos on material ranging from Shakespeare to Goethe have been lifted. Kortner's last production was *Emilia Galotti* in the original Lessing text in Vienna.

However, other directors were not slow to alter texts as they saw fit, bringing them up to date or giving them new political slants, such as Heinz Hollmann's production of *Coriolanus* as socialist agit-prop in Munich, Rainer Werner Fassbinder's political version of the Lope de Vega play *Brennendes Dorf* (Burning village) in Bremen and Friedrich Dürrenmatt who turned Goethe's *Urfaust* (the original version of Faust) into a play for the atomic age in a Zürich production.



A scene from Durrenmatt's version of 'Titus Andronicus' staged at Düsseldorf

(Photo: Lore Bermbach)

Dieter Schönbach and Edmund Kieselbach turned Shakespeare's *The Tempest* into a multi-media play with sentence collages instead of the original dialogue and in places sculptures instead of actors. This happened in Wiesbaden.

One tendency that was noticeable in 1970 in the Classical and Modern theatre was a penchant for "horror theatre".

For a long time Shakespeare's horrific study of crime, *Titus Andronicus*, has been given the go-by and in the twenties one theatre manager in Munich was given the sack for his production of the play. But in 1970 new versions of this play were put on, by Claus Bremer in Kassel and by Friedrich Dürrenmatt in Düsseldorf.

Modern playwrights, too, set the nerves of members of the audience tingling with horror effects and blood-curdling devices. For instance there was Harald Mueller's war play *Grosser Wolf* and his *Halbdeutsch* about refugees, which were produced in Munich.

Another example was Karl Wittlinger's attack on VIP's *Warum ist es am Rhein so schön?* (Why is it so beautiful on the Rhine?), which was produced in Freiburg.

Shock the motive behind it all

Moralising, aggressiveness at the indifference of the audience and the desire to shake people's nerves were the reasons behind these trends.

Similar motivations presumably lie behind plays that set out to lay bare unpalatable facts such as Joe Orton's *What the Butler Saw*, which was produced in Hamburg.

Is it a quirk of Fate or is it closely connected with the above-mentioned decadent phase of an era that the works of top-rated authors that appeared for the first time on German stages were generally their more mediocre or doubtful creations?

Ionesco's *Triumph of Death* (Düsseldorf) and Böll's *Aussatz* (*Leprosy* – performed in Aachen) could be taken as examples. Alternatively Peter Weiss' *Trotzky* and Mrozek's *Watzlaff* (performed in Düsseldorf and Zürich respectively) serve as examples.

Literature for the living stage seems to have become tired out. It seems to have been destroyed by all the talk about "the end of the bourgeois theatre".

Solid work such as Siegfried Lanz' parable of dictatorship *Die Augenbinde* (*The Blindfold*, produced in Düsseldorf) and that remarkably ironic test of talent Conny Hannes Meyer's *Dornröschen* (*The Sleeping Beauty*, produced in Vienna) did not become as well-known as they deserved.

Rolf Hochhuth's whatwouldhappenif parable of revolution in America *Guerillas* and Martin Sperr's *Koralle Meier* (both produced in Stuttgart) were given a rough passage. But Gerhard Kelling's *Arbeitgeber* (*Employers*, staged in Recklinghausen) and Heinrich Henkel's *Eisenwichser* (*Iron polishers*, staged in Basle) aroused interest on account of their theme, the working world.

The results of experiments on small and sometimes very small stages were poor this year, perhaps even poorer than in past years even though all concerned put in a great deal of effort, from Vienna's cafétheater, to Munich's Off-Off-Theater and Frankfurt's Theater am Turm.

Klaus Colberg

(Kieler Nachrichten, 28 December 1970)

New Spencer play flops in Bonn

It is said to have caused an unusual scandal in England but the German premiere in Bonn (as one of a series of studio productions) made it look like the dramatisation of a harmless novel.

The epic action of this demi-monde musical is as laborious and senseless as the title – *The Ballad of the False Barman and True Love.*

Colin Spencer, the playwright responsible for this work, is well-known here for his much-played *Spitting Image*, a farce about a homosexual marriage that produces children.

In the play now premiered in Bonn he obviously wants to parody middle-class Puritanism with elements of Victorian melodrama and borrowings from Brecht and Genet.

But he is satisfied with the intention alone and has nothing of his own to say. He contents himself with the invention of the picturesque setting of a grotesque den of vice.

The attraction of the establishment specialising in perversions of all kinds is a he-man who loves an inmate who is a thorn in the flesh of the powerful barmaid and her group.

When the superman is sent to prison for misappropriating church funds to pay for the pleasures of a priest (excellently portrayed by Hans Faber), his Josie and her child are faced with misery and distress.

A duke patiently courts her and eventually wins her but orders the baby to be killed. Josie's greed turns into hate against the world. To revenge herself, she becomes a whore.

This change is announced with a lot of pathos that can easily be found in leading articles. But the social criticism and its untruthfulness are contrived. Olaf Tschierschke could not decide to accept the apparent message of the play ironically.

All the other actors were brilliant and turned this completely unnecessary production into a play that was at least worth seeing for the acting alone.

Helma Sagebiel showed what style was required. At the end she appears as the personification of the hypocritical though practical Merry Old England and takes care of the happy ending that leaves everything as it was. It was marvellous the way she parodied her own role.

The best part of the production was the music of Clifton Parker that gave all the cast an opportunity of introducing and identifying themselves in song.

Werner Schulze-Reimpell

(DIE WELT, 18 December 1970)

■ EDUCATION

Berlin leads the field in pre-school education but more must be done

The five- and six-year-olds attending pre-school classes in Berlin's Rudolf Hildebrand elementary school have just finished a game that was supervised by their teacher, Frau Haase.

They are now to be left to their own devices for the next lesson. The 25 children in the group who are to start school next year are allowed to pick whatever games and equipment they want from the shelves and cupboards.

The children are also allowed to form their own groups and friends or boys and girls with the same interests team up.

Andre says that playing at home is too boring as his brothers and sisters are so young. He is therefore glad to come to this school in the suburb of Tempelhof and build lines of logical blocks, as they are called.

He does not know or care what the term means but he does realise that there are squares, circles, triangles and rectangles. His little neighbour continues with the explanation, "And they are different sizes and different colours."

Nadja and Simone are using the logical blocks and everybody takes care to see that the various features of these blocks are noticed. One of the children always puts down a small, thick red circle while the other sets down two large thin blue triangles and so on.

This game can be varied and made more difficult as the children progress. It demands concentration and a talent for observation and teaches the young children something about mass, form and colour. It is good preparation for mathematics that the children will have to learn later.

Two girls are playing dice at the next table. "Oh, I've got a five," one says and sticks five more wooden pins in her board. Though she does not know figures, she does know that her five is more than the two that Angelika threw.

Kathrin is painting a canvas, protecting her clothing with an apron that shows the signs of past experiments in colour. She is putting the finishing touches to a clown's face with smiling lips and sparkling eyes that contribute to the gaiety of the whole.

A wall in the room opposite is covered by a frieze that the children themselves have painted. Daemonic Father Christmases alternate with houses and gartens and blobs of colour.

The children's teacher says that painting large areas is easier for young boys and girls and so this is the first thing they do in art.

Frau Haase is a kindergarten teacher with a Montessori diploma and considerable further training. She has headed this kindergarten — Berlin's first — since the beginning of 1949, shortly after it was set up.

She says that one of the most important things is not to overwork the children as many ambitious parents tend to do. But the question of how much work can be expected varies from child to child.

With 25 children in two pre-school classes that spend three lessons together a day — there is a special arrangement for Saturdays — it is the kindergarten teachers who are overworked. They have no more than fifteen minutes break between the two groups.

But the headmistress tries to attend to personal weaknesses as much as possible, especially in the games played. When story-telling she tries to help children whose linguistic development has not been encouraged and whose intelligence therefore often underestimated.

It is important for boys and girls to have the same opportunities when actually starting school. Some children can deal with difficult problems though without being able to explain what they are doing.

The children's capacity for observation is helped by looking at pictures. When asked what they have seen on the picture, the children usually give vague answers at first.

As tests continue, the children know what must be done and look at everything on the pictures far more carefully and with greater concentration.

During the pre-school classes the children wear gym shoes even when physical training is not on the timetable. This helps the children to feel at ease and it is only now that many of the five and six-year-olds learn to put on and take off their own shoes by themselves and button up their coats without any help. All this is part of the kindergarten's programme.

The pre-school experiment which has now been going on for a year can already be described as successful. Less children have to repeat a year in elementary school.

Just as the preliminary classes in the elementary schools followed on from the school kindergarten, the same process is going on with the pre-school groups and the former intermediate groups in children's day nurseries. They have the same function and work on the same principle and with the same material as preliminary classes. But of course there are differences because of the all-day system. There are only fifteen children in the kindergarten's pre-school classes. Pre-school teaching is incorporated in the rest of the day's programme and is not so concentrated in time.

A coloured lad called Tommy skilfully serves lunch to the children sitting around a long table. He gallantly gives a helping to the young blonde sitting opposite and then serves himself, along with macaroni and tomato sauce.

All the children use their forks almost in the same way as adults would. Their movements are still a little stiff but what else can be expected at that age? The movements of their hands are still a little clumsy and they will have to learn all the refinements.

Ulli is on clearing-up duty. Carefully balancing a pile of porcelain plates against his body he walks awkwardly past a number of mothers waiting to pick up their offspring.

"If an adult holds his breath for fear of something happening, something will happen," says Frau Winkler, the head of the day nursery in Freiherr von Stein Strasse in the suburb of Schöneberg, commenting on this feat of balance. "If you have confidence in the child, everything will be all right." Ulli does not drop a thing.

Living with danger and accommodating oneself to it helps children to become more independent. In olden days knives, scissors, forks and fire were not considered suitable for small children.

But they are now used as part of the children's education. The young boys and girls are able to light a candle for Christmas tree by themselves, they can cut meat with a knife and cut out pictures.

The educational games have the same learning aims as in the preliminary classes. The children must have their vocabulary expanded and their sentence construction helped by pictures. The simplest picture says, "The boy plays ball" while the more difficult says, "The boy and girl are throwing the red ball over the table in the living room."

Frau Winkler, another kindergarten teacher with a Montessori diploma says, "Learning to listen is hard for five-year-olds. We practise it systematically and spend only a matter of seconds on it initially."

Even the walks that the children in the pre-school groups go on have their educational side. Alongside the duckpond they learn something about feeding animals in winter and learn to differentiate the various sorts of vegetable when shopping at the weekly market held in front of Schöneberg town hall.

The children's feeling for their environment is strengthened by a task they are set every month. The children themselves are encouraged to make their own suggestions and, for December, came up with the subject of what to wear in the winter.

This began with homework — the children were asked to cut out fashion pictures from magazines at home and bring them along to school with remnants of materials that their mothers no longer required.

At the kindergarten the material was cut out and arranged in a frieze planned by all the children. They then discussed the finished product with their teacher.

It is not only knowledge that the children are being taught at kindergarten. "For children away from their parents the whole day, the emotional aspect too plays a great role," says Frau Winkler.

Some children are in particular need of care and attention. Personal treatment is made easier as the time spent together is longer and the groups smaller.

But the advantages and disadvantages of pre-school groups and preliminary classes are the subject of argument. Some experts believe that children of different ages should learn to play with each other while other experts state that children should be approximately the same age.

Some people criticise the concentrated teaching found in preliminary classes while others view the diversified kindergarten programme as a drawback.

The most important problem at the moment is not the form of this sort of institution but their shortage. At present only about half of the 24,000 five and six-year-olds due to start school next year have the chance of pre-school education.

There are only 338 pre-school classes in 123 elementary schools with a total of 6,600 children and 396 pre-school groups at 494 day nurseries taking in 5,940 children.

These figures place Berlin at the head of all cities in the Federal Republic. In Hamburg, for example, with its six institutions of this type people are saying scornfully, "Next year we will have 800 per cent more — 48!"

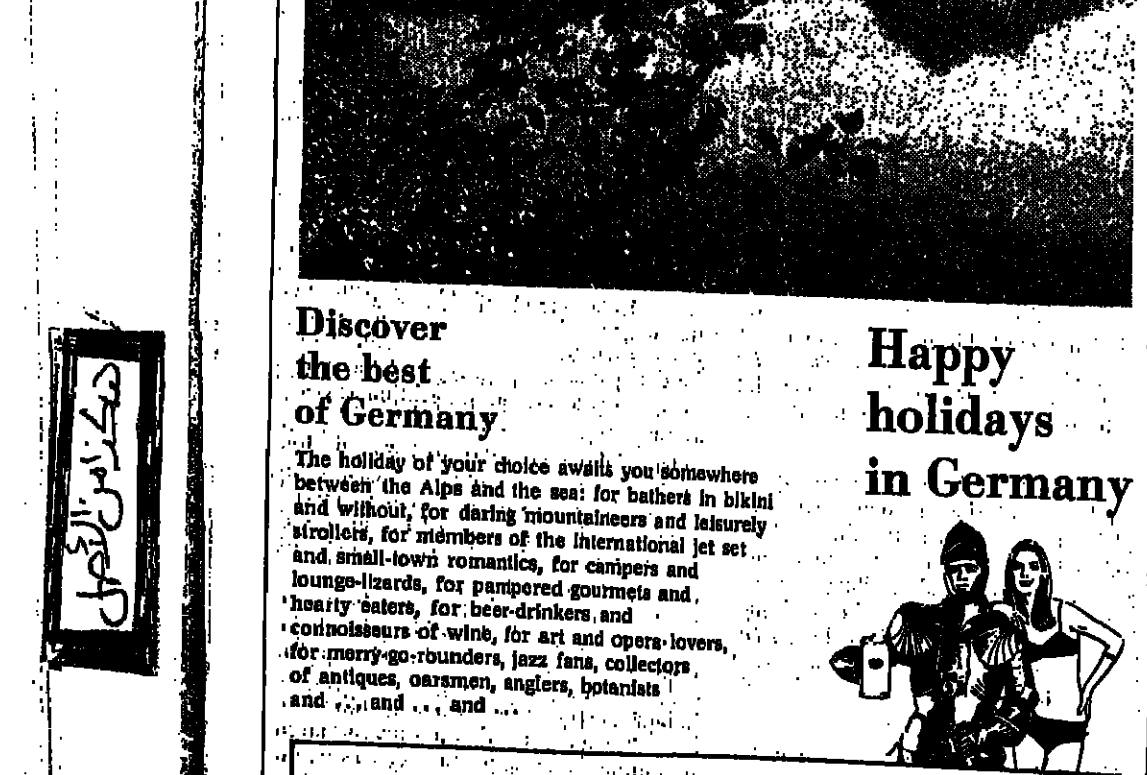
Since September 1970 an independent planning team has been dealing with the education of three to six-year-olds. The six representatives of the education, children's welfare, finance and building authorities will then decide how to solve the problems raised by the introduction of pre-school education and come to terms with the structural changes in the education system.

A children's centre is being considered as a combination of school, kindergarten and like institutions. Existing buildings should be used and expanded.

Consideration is going into changing the standardised elementary school programme for the benefit of a plan of this type. "But," the team says, "we are still at the planning stage."

Karin Preuss

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 24 December 1970)



■ SCIENCE

In space for a whole year — Frankfurt leeches

The first astronaut to spend a whole year in conditions of weightlessness in the universe will probably be a leech from Frankfurt that will start its great space journey in 1972 if all goes well.

Dr Reiner von Lohr, the Frankfurt microbiologist, recently announced this news item. He is one of six Frankfurt scientists who recently met with success in an experiment which will help prepare the satellite project.

Using a two-stage Nike Tomahawk rocket fired from Wallops Island in Virginia, the Frankfurt scientists sent two bio-probes, each containing a leech, into a ballistic course with a maximum height of 160 miles.

The foot-long capsule weighing about six pounds landed in the Atlantic Ocean and has now been recovered.

The leeches survived the fifteen-minute flight, including seven and a half minutes of weightlessness. They should make good space travellers.

The capsule was developed by the Research Group for Extra-Terrestrial Biology of Frankfurt University under a research scheme commissioned by the Ministry of Education and Science which is also financing the project.

Messerschmidt of Munich helped build the capsule. Some adjustments had to be made by the research team in Frankfurt that has now worked on the project for four years.

Apart from Dr von Lohr the research team is made up of zoologist Dr R.G. Lotz, who is also heading the team, mathematician Klaus Dieter Klein, engineer Lothar Schrötter, biologist Peter Baum and Gerry Bowman as the NASA guest scientist.

The team plans to send live animals on a twelve-month orbit round the Earth to investigate problems of metabolism and daily rhythm.

The animals selected for the experiment are to be kept under observation for twelve months in a laboratory and then observed for another period of twelve months in orbit.

Before now it has scarcely been possible to keep creatures alive in space for such a long period. The main problem was supplying technical apparatus with energy.

Energy needs must be kept low if scientists want to carry out experiments over such a long period of time. The Frankfurt team had therefore to find a small animal that could store food for some time, one that did not excrete much waste, one that can be kept sterile and one that reaches a sufficiently advanced age to make comparative measurements in the laboratory possible.

While looking for this ideal creature Dr Lotz came across the leech. It seemed to be the most suitable candidate for the experiment.

The leech is a worm of between two and four inches in length that can live for more than 25 years. It lives in ponds and freshwater lakes, weighs about one gram and drinks anything up to ten millimetres of mammal's blood as nutrition.

Leeches can live for over a year on this quantity of blood. The problem of feeding creatures in long-term space experiments was solved by choosing a leech — no extra provision of energy is needed.

By measuring movements and oxygen consumption simultaneously, researchers were able to observe the leech's metabolism at a state of rest and also when the creature was in movement.

This gave certain indications on what metabolic changes there would be when working in conditions of weightlessness.

There may also be further indications about what might happen to the human organism but it is too early to make conjectures. The results must first be seen.

Leeches consume human blood for example and conserve it in a sort of "refrigerator". A third rocket will be launched in the spring of 1971 from French Guiana. At the same time there will be physical experiments to be carried out by a research group in Freiburg.

Then the Frankfurt experiment will be ready for incorporation into a larger, probably American satellite programme.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 19 December 1970)



Two leeches have been launched into space by scientists from this country headed by Professor Robert Lotz. Team members Klaus Dieter Klein, Dr Reimer von Lohr and Lothar Schrötter are here seen with the space travellers. (Photo: Harald Meisert)

Medical film festival in Marburg

From 1 to 4 July next year an international competition for medical films will take place under the title of "Medikinale Marburg 71" — the Marburg Medical Film Festival.

It will follow the pattern established by medical film festivals in Montreal, Padua and Brussels and provide a broad survey of medical films produced during the past three years in both East and West.

It will also investigate the possibilities offered by audio-visual methods in giving doctors further training in specialist fields.

The Medikinale 71 is being organised by the Green Cross and the medical faculty of Marburg University.

The Festival is divided into five competitive categories — films showing operations, curative medicine, basic research, preventive medicine and popular medicine.

Medikinale 71 will also investigate the possibilities offered by audio-visual methods in training doctors and giving them further training in specialist fields.

The Green Cross states that it intends to introduce the popular medicine films to a broader public by acting as distributor.

The organisation plans to set up a central agency for lending specialist medical films to doctors, hospitals and universities in the Federal Republic.

Many film producers from both home and abroad and the pharmaceutical industry have been invited to compete. The final date of entry is February 1971. Entries should be sent to the Deutsches Grünes Kreuz in Marburg.

(DIE WELT, 12 December 1970)

Valdivia expedition to investigate raw materials in the sea

In 1898 and 1899 a ship named *Valdivia* sailed through the Atlantic and Indian Oceans to help the German Deep Sea Expedition find out something about the mysteries of the sea bed.

On 8 December 1970 a second *Valdivia* went into service, chartered by the Ministry of Science and Education which also gave it the name of the famous old research ship.

The new *Valdivia* is also a research ship but its purpose illustrates the changes in marine research in the past seventy years.

At one time researchers sailed to find out about the depths and the topography under the sea's surface. Now more interest is shown in the riches of the sea and how they can be exploited.

The sea of the past was a means of transport and a supplier of fish. The sea of the future will also be an important source of raw materials.

Research into marine raw materials is the main purpose of the *MS Valdivia* that Science Minister Hans Leussink has chartered for four years with his signature.

The actual research programme will begin, after tests, on 17 February 1971. Attention is being concentrated on ore deposits and more particularly on the processes of ore formation in the central sections of the Red Sea.

Ore deposits have been found there at depths of below 6,000 feet. Apart from iron there are metals like manganese, copper, zinc and lead. In some cases there are sufficient quantities to make commercial exploitation possible and economically viable.

The existing information on the state of raw materials in the Red Sea goes back to the expeditions of the American research ship *Atlantis II* and this country's *Meteor* that surveyed the sea bed here in 1965.

These investigations did not explain why these mineral deposits are to be found here. The decisive factor in their formation was probably the widespread *recent volcanism*. The *Preussag* firm has already started to investigate the economic importance of these raw materials.

The *Valdivia*'s investigations will be continued in other parts of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. The surface of the bed is first measured.

An accurate echo-sounder has to be used as the sea bed in the areas to be surveyed are very rough and often mountainous.

The acoustic signals of the echo-sounder must be sent at frequent intervals between three and fifteen thousand feet if the result is to be accurate.

Geophysical measurements will be made at the same time as the sea bed is sounded. Afterwards sediments and water samples will be taken at selected points.

New equipment has been specially developed for the mineral deposits. This includes heavy samplers to dig out the large quantities of sea bed needed for experiments.

Laboratory work necessary will be carried out on board ship of course though industrial laboratories and scientific departments will carry out the main examination after the expedition is over and the *Valdivia* has returned.

The second research voyage of the *Valdivia* will be "Silt I". This will examine the quantities of mineral alluvial deposits in the sediments of the shelf and of the upper continental slope north of the Zambezi estuary.

This research expedition will be made in the second half of 1971 and will be supervised by the Federal Institute for Surface Research.

The Ministry of Education and Science views this part of the marine research programme as an important contribution to the long-term provision of raw materials to the Federal Repuelic's industrial concerns.

Petra Michael

(VORWÄRTS, 24 December 1970)

m.s. Valdivia coming alongside in Hamburg (Photo: dpa)

■ THE ECONOMY

Can economics and politics be treated separately?

BY ECONOMIC AFFAIRS MINISTER KARL SCHILLER



The world is becoming more highly industrialised all the time and the network of trade and other economic exchanges between countries is becoming more complicated. In such a world it is no longer possible to draw a sharp dividing line between what concerns the politician and what is the business of the economist.

To prove the point it is quite unnecessary to reach down the volumes of Karl Marx' writings — a glance around shows how true it is.

Foreign policies and international economic relationships are complementary and for much of the time they run parallel.

There are individual rules governing the two spheres. Often politics and economics are motivated by differing interests. Nevertheless the accord between them is unmistakable.

The Brandt-Scheel government's efforts to bring about a better relationship with the countries in east and south-east Europe have shown this close connection particularly clearly.

The Moscow Treaty of 12th August 1970 gave impetus to our discussions with the Soviet Union on mutual economic policies and made the talks easier. The Treaty has created a warmer and more friendly climate particularly with regard to economic cooperation.

A a result of talks with the Soviet government I am convinced that politicians in Moscow see this political Treaty as a firm basis for intensifying economic contacts between the two countries. I consider this opinion correct and I know that powerful spokesmen for industry in this country share my views.

But we must look at the other side of the coin. The most reasonable political agreement is of little use if it has no material content. This arrangement does not by any means stand alone but depends on economic relationships, the exchange of goods and of technological and scientific knowhow.

With such cooperation as the basis political relationships can also be thawed out. This is by no means a process that takes place of its own accord, as the example of the German Democratic Republic clearly shows. I would like to give a stern warning against the naive belief that mere economic contacts can replace political endeavours. Foreign trade is not a surrogate for foreign policies. But trade and cooperation could well provide fertile soil from which closer political ties may grow.

This is particularly true when mutual trade and cooperation is carried out within the framework of long-term agreements. Negotiations between government members about such treaties are always a piece of politics in their own right even though they are confined to a very specialised shere.

I consider the five-year agreements that we have already concluded with some eastern European countries and which are still being negotiated with others to be a progressive step on the economic and political plane.

They involve more than the matter of simple trade and the conditions that will govern it. They provide the framework for a long-term programme of technological cooperation which will only reach fruition when the political relationship of the countries involved is, at the very least, tolerable.

The more political tensions are relaxed between countries, the more industrial and commercial leaders are prepared to step up their cooperative ventures. Increased economic cooperation may promote one kind of political understanding or another. Therefore I consider that precisely the new form that our economic agreements with East Bloc countries has taken will underline the mutual dependence of economics and politics.

It is quite likely that political bones of contention and differences of opinion will not as a result lose any of their significance. But trade agreements show in principle preparedness to tackle such problems and solve them in a cordial manner.

Phase displacements between economic and political understanding are unavoidable. But the two activities will no longer be able to run divergent courses.

This is the political and meta-economic reason why I welcome the intensification of our trade and economic relationships with East Bloc States that was achieved in 1970.

Politically and economically speaking we should regard these closer relationships soberly and realistically as is being done in East Bloc capitals.

In the economic sphere there are other problems corresponding to the political obstacles to complete understanding which themselves cannot be solved overnight.

Economically and politically there will be a remainder which stays unsolved. But in both spheres the Social Democrat and Free Democrat government in Bonn has risked making a new start.

Political and economic experts have drawn a new map of the world, on which the bastions of the Cold War are no longer to be seen.

I feel certain that this new concept is necessary sine it is beneficial to continued peace in Europe. Foreign policies and economic policies are heading in the same direction and going hand in hand.

(Wirtschaftswoche/DER VOLKSWIRT, 23 December 1970)

Long-term trade agreement signed in Prague

Frankfurter Allgemeine

The new long-term agreement on tra[de] and economic and technological co[-] operation between the Federal Repub[lic] and Czechoslovakia was signed on 1[?] December 1970.

This agreement was signed by Ambas[sa]dor Hermes from the Federal Repub[lic] Foreign Office and the Departmen[tal] Head of the Czech Foreign Trade Mi[n]istry. Dr Killian, at Braslav Castle n[ear] Prague.

Herr Hermes spoke of the trade tre[aty] as the most important agreement betw[een] these two countries since the War.

He said that the treaty was a g[ood] indication that both governments h[ad] brought their efforts to restore go[od] neighbourliness near to a successful co[n]clusion.

The Ambassador hoped that the trea[ty] for trade and economic and technologi[cal] cooperation would be more far-reachi[ng] than these spheres and would mark t[he] beginning of improvements in all-rou[nd] relations between the Federal Repub[lic] and Czechoslovakia.

This agreement provides for the fi[rst] time the basis for trade agreeme[nts] stretching over a longer period than t[he] erstwhile twelve months.

Dr Killian pointed out that from t[he] point of view of volume of traffic t[he] Federal Republic was the most prol[ific] trading partner with Czechoslovakia [in] the western world.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zei[tung] für Deutschland, 18 December 19[70])

A free market economy gives the best of both worlds

Nineteen-seventy revolved round industrial and economic policies. Various aspects of economic decision-making were noted: the government's late reaction to developments, the effects of this, the gradual braking effect of measures taken and the inevitable avalanche of wage demands and the concomitant price rises.

These events attracted so much attention that we scarcely had time to think about the rules of the game and discuss the factors that decide on what lines our economy will run.

In amazement we watched traffic going past, we took an interest in how skilful or otherwise the drivers were, we were upset by the many accidents, but we were too mesmerised to ask whether the highway code was good or bad.

We left discussion of these matters either to those who want to throw out the old code without being able to put a better one in its place or to those, admittedly rare, contemporaries who accused the Bonn government of breaking the laws.

By "the highway code" I mean to say the free market economy serving the interests of the community which this country adopted in 1948.

This offers the immeasurable advantage of allowing de-centralised decision-taking that can be coordinated according to the state of the market and thereby guided towards meaningful achievements.

It was the economic expert Alfred Müller-Armack who gave this system its name, *soziale Marktwirtschaft*. By this designation he intended to show the dividing line between this country's system and the planned economy of the communist East Bloc and the "liberal market economy" of past eras.

The free market economy is not a philosophy of life. It is a formalised economic procedure with sliding scales of prices, which gives consumers and manufacturers pointers to the way ahead. But this system does not mean that economic affairs can be left to their own devices. What is required is far more a carefully guided system of economic regulations, guides indeed by society.

This socially guided free market economy and the idea of private property are inseparable. This combination ensures as much economic success as is possible and creates a network of markets linked by thousands of millions of threads providing the best possible overall economic efficiency.

When this system has got underway it proves the best basis for technological progress and it strengthens the endeavours of the industrialist to adjust his organisation to changed market conditions.

A surprising number of people in the West are agreed that if no influence is exercised on a free market economy the results would be negative.

The objection raised by critics on the extreme left that the system leads to an intolerable accumulation of economic might, grants privileges to a minority, aggravates the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few and creates a system of incomes that have nothing to do with productivity applies to the liberal market economy system but not to the socially guided free market economy system if this is operated correctly.

The socially guided free market economy requires the State at the helm if it is to be steered into the right channels. Measures to keep the system in order such as legislation to ensure competitiveness and break monopolies and courses of action affecting the industrial sector of the economy are an essential component part of this system.

Therefore interference by the State is not always a sin against the spirit of the free market economy. But obviously a government can meddle excessively. How can the dividing line be drawn between guidance to the free market economy and the State-controlled system?

Any measure that bolsters the productive powers of the free market economy is acceptable. Economic strictures such as price freezes, rent freezes and meddling in collective agreements on wages should be rejected.

If the black book listing the sins of the present government is viewed from this aspect no excesses can be found. Professor Schiller has written: "For us there is no way that could lead us from the free market economy."

Attacks on this system come from the outlying districts of the political scene. The motives behind them are as numerous as the factions to which the attack[ers] belong.

Some want to destroy the source [of] power that makes the way of life of [the] West so attractive. Others may have fa[llen] foul of unreal economic theorems with[out] out having been corrected by experie[nce].

It would be a mistake to fall prey to self-satisfaction about the free mark[et] economy guided by society to ignore [its] shortcomings.

It does not destroy the division be[-] tween rich and poor, but it can blur th[e] dividing line.

It cannot exclude the misuse of pow[er] but it can control it and threaten it wi[th] sanctions.

It cannot grant independence to a[ll] men at all times, but the amount o[f] individual freedom is greater under th[e] system of free market economy than i[n] any other economic setup that has eve[r] been put into practice.

Our society as a whole must therefo[re] defend its system tooth and nail. Th[is] means that we must be prepared to mak[e] occasional adjustment to new circu[m]stances.

Even Alfred Müller-Armack did n[ot] deny that despite the rationality of th[e] system of free market economy there a[re] certain faults in its construction whic[h] mean that running repairs are necessitate[d] from time to time and that even [a] modification to the design is sometim[es] essential.

Despite its weaknesses which provide [a] constant challenge to politicians the so[-] cially steered free market economy give[s] the best of both worlds. *Rudolf Herlt*

(DIE WELT, 30 December 197[0])

■ INDUSTRY

Crisis in electronics industry

A mere twelve months ago all companies in the Federal Republic radio and television industry were pressing the manufacturers of component parts to get their deliveries in on time according to their contracts.

"They were hoping to sell more than one million colour television sets in the year (actual sales were something more like 600,000 to 620,000 receivers — ed.) Now the picture has changed completely and the selfsame manufacturers have cut back their orders for component parts so severely that it seems they are resigned to producing at the most 100,000 colour television receivers in 1971."

(The original production and sales target was set at about 1.5 million sets — ed.)

This pessimistic outlook for the manufacturers of radio and television component parts was expressed by a spokesman for Valvo Limited of Hamburg. It looks like being a difficult year for the producers of valves, transistors and the like, in his opinion.

Approximately one third of the fourteen thousand employees in this branch of industry are likely to be affected by the cut-back in production in the course of the next few weeks.

ITT-Intermetall Limited of Freiburg and the Semi-conductor production sector of AEG-Telefunken, based in Heilbronn, are putting several of their employees on short-time working.

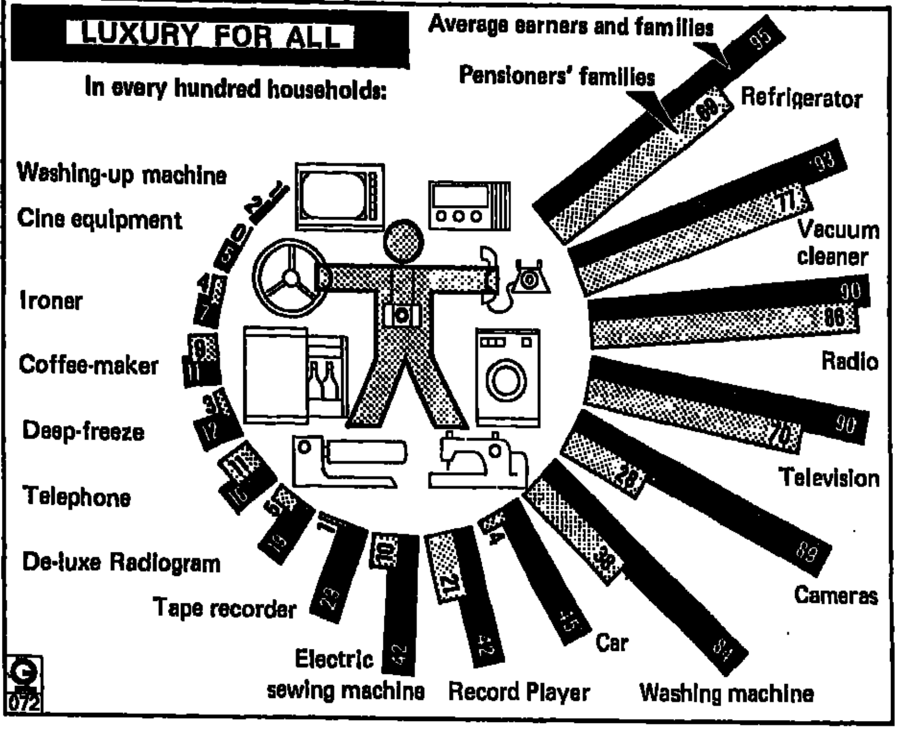
Valvo has given many of its female staff "extended Christmas holidays" of, in some cases, as much as two months! The Hamburg-based firm is as yet unable to say whether any of its staff will have to go on short-time or not.

Despite these developments forecasts have been made of excellent opportunities for expansion in the semi-conductor and radio and television component parts industries.

Following an average annual expansion of one quarter in the industry throughout the year, component parts to the value of 750 million Marks should be sold.

The continued falling off of sales arose from the excessively hasty expansion of production capacity in the industry throughout the world. In the Federal Republic alone production capacity is thought to have been increased by about four-fifths in the course of a year.

Although in the first quarter of 1970 delivery dates were up to three or even six months now deliveries can be made immediately.



Prices have dropped in the course of twelve months by one half or even more.

Twelve years ago a silicon transistor cost thirty Marks. Today a far better component part can be had for one hundredth of this price.

In the United States particularly the semi-conductor and radio and television component part industry was, during the sixties, one of the most expansive branches of industry, matched only by the data-processing industry.

Computerisation, space projects and industrial electronics all offered outlets for the manufacturers of electronic component parts.

According to the Central Committee for the Electronics Industry (ZVEI) in Frankfurt, "New technological advances were made in rapid succession leading to greater reliability, miniaturisation and price reductions".

By the end of 1969 a production level had been reached in the United States that far exceeded the requirements for 1970. The American giants in this field, such as Texas Instruments, Motorola and Fairchild wasted no time in plunging into the European market.

On the European market Philips are top dogs with a thirty-per-cent share. Texas Instruments come next with eighteen-per-cent, Mororola have nine-per-cent, SGS eight-per-cent, ITT nine and Siemens seven-per-cent.

With the Americans being able to guarantee immediate delivery the users of these component parts at first used up the stocks they had amassed so that they would not have to cut production when delivery dates were too long.

Last autumn demand for component parts from companies here declined sharply and the manufacturers of semi-conductors in the Federal Republic suddenly saw the bottom drop out of their market.

The main markets for these parts in this country are the radio and television and record-player and tape recorder industries which account for one third of all parts produced. The rest are required by the electronics and computer industries and manufacturers of measuring instruments, regulators and automatic switches.

It is not only the manufacturers of colour televisions that are cutting their orders, now, but the radio producers are also requiring less from the component-part manufacturers in this country. Sales of television sets and radios are slack and only hi-fi equipment is selling well at the moment. There is a fear that radio and television manufacturers will have to put their workers on short time before long.

Radio and television manufacturers deny that their market is slack, but they do admit that business is not as brisk as it was a year ago.

Hermann Brunner-Schwer of Saba hit the nail on the head when he said that a number of factories would have to adjust to "problem spheres" such as colour TV and transistor radios. The future situation is difficult to forecast especially if the atmosphere of recession continues. At any rate the industry is proceeding cautiously and is prepared to take emergency action such as making workers redundant or putting them on short time whenever necessary. But it would be wrong to put out a red alert yet.

The semi-conductor manufacturers are expecting the value of their market to drop by twelve to fifteen-per-cent in the next year.

In the Federal Republic Siemens, Valvo, Texas Instruments, Intermetall and AEG-Telefunken will control four-fifths of the semi-conductor manufacturing industry.

In the United States Sylvania are having to give up manufacturing semi-conductors and in this country too it seems that the smaller firms are going to have a tough time remaining competitive, Despite successful attempts at rationalisation on the production lines costs are rising and the profit margin is being severely cut.

New markets are being sought for new and more costly semi-conductors. Experts are pointing out the possibilities for the use of electronic equipment in cars. Household electronics is another field that should help to increase the market for such component parts.

Intermetall in Freiburg is the only firm in the ITT group that has made great advances in developing electronic timing devices for use in watches. It is thought that in two to three years time electron-quartz watches could be marketed costing no more than 250 Marks in the shops. In this field firms in this country are working in close cooperation with the Swiss.

(DIE WELT, 23 December 1970)

Chemicals industry braves difficulties

Despite "a number of difficulties" the chemicals industry expects an increase in turnover of approximately seven per cent which will push it up to the fifty-thousand-million-Mark level. This means however that chemicals will lag behind industry as a whole since the industry has not been able to push up prices to cover increased costs in the face of stiff international competition.

While the official producer price index of chemical products for the first ten months of last year increased by only one per cent the price index for industry as a whole shot up by more than six per cent.

In contrast to previous years foreign trading in chemicals slackened. In 1970 it is thought that exports increased by approximately 7.4 per cent to approximately 18.5 thousand million Marks.

For 1971 the chemicals industry is expecting further burdens which will be even harder to bear. As the economy slows down, production costs rise and world prices exert continuing pressure. Further problems for the chemicals industry will arise in 1971 since a number of industries using their products are resigned to a reduced growth rate. Increased costs and uncertainties in the industrial sector of the economy will result in a decline in investments in the chemicals industry, but despite this the industry as a whole is optimistic about its long-term opportunities for growth. Chemical products are sure to find ever increasing importance as the world becomes more densely populated and more geared to technology.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 December 1970)

Airconditioning in the home soon a commonplace

Electrical gadgets are taking over housework step by step. Apart from refrigerators, washing machines and electric cookers kitchens now include washing up machines, deep freezes and electric or electronic grills. The next stage in modernising households in this country is full air-conditioning.

According to a consumer advisory centre dealing with electrical equipment for household use washing up machines will become an essential part of the household in the seventies. Already these machines are being manufactured and bought on a scale that puts them on a par with washing machines in the early sixties.

In the first six months of 1970 230,300 washing up machines were manufactured. This was 33 per cent more than in the same period of 1969. Imports (up by 53 per cent) rose more sharply than exports (twenty per cent), and in the first half of 1970 129,500 washing up machines came on the market. This was 49 per cent up on the January-June figures for 1969.

At the moment about four out of every hundred own a washing up machine compared with the forty per cent that own a washing machine.

Deep freezes are coming into their own and in ordinary households deep freeze machines in the shape of a refrigerator rather than an ice-box.

In the first six months of 1970 production of deep freezes increased by 88 per cent on the same period of 1969, and amounted to 101,700 units. Total production of deep freeze equipment, both ice-boxes and refrigerator-shaped equipment, increased by three per cent to 330,500 units.

By the end of 1970 one household in five in the Federal Republic was thought to own a deep freeze but only one in five of these was cupboard-shaped as opposed to the ice-box.

Extraordinary increases in output and sales of grills have been noted. In the first six months of 1970 production rose to 284,100 units. In the first half of 1969 only 128,000 were produced so the increase amounted to 122 per cent.

Imports increased more sharply than exports once again and between January and June 1970 286,300 units were imported, an increase of 150 per cent on the comparable period of 1969. At the moment about one household in ten in this country owns a grill.

All-electric, airconditioned houses are being built at the moment in many parts of the Federal Republic and it is expected that airconditioning will become very extensive, according to Professor H. Schaefer, the director of the institute for power and energy at the Munich Technical University.

According to the Professor airconditioning in the Federal Republic is by no means limited to offices and other places of work.

But an increasing number of industrial manufacturing processes require unchanging atmospheric conditions. Hospitals need airconditioning for hygenic reasons and hotels have introduced this to reduce noise.

The offices of professional people such as doctors and lawyers are being increasingly airconditioned.

Air travel cannot dispense with airconditioning and railway carraiges in this country now being built will have airconditioning units to cut down noise and draughts.

Consequently private houses are now having airconditioning installed. Today airconditioning still has a status-symbol value, tomorrow it will be a reality for a great many people and soon it will become a fact of everyday life for the vast majority.

(Handelsblatt, 28 December 1970)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Aerospace leaders manoeuvre for next government grant

In the clean room at Erno in Bremen, which is hardly a housewife's dream to look at, common or garden dirt is less of a problem than fine dust.

This is the workshop in which, in precisely defined conditions that include absolute freedom from dust, work is carried out on small control mechanisms for space satellites.

Although they may only develop a few pounds of thrust these tiny units are vital to ensure that the satellite stays on course once it has left the Earth's atmosphere.

The filter walls that help to keep the dust out cost several hundred thousand Marks alone and the engineers and technicians who work here have to be absolute paragons of cleanliness too, which involves more than frequent visits to the washbasin.

Showers, masks and protective clothing all play their part in protecting not the men from the machinery but the machine from the man. Protective clothing is washed in distilled water with the aid of specially developed dust-free detergent.

These precautions may appear ludicrous but they are characteristic of the logical way in which the aerospace industry is trying to plan and exercise exact control over the workshop and laboratory conditions on which the success of a technological project might depend.

Systems integration is the keynote of the industry nowadays, a seemingly abstract concept denoting a philosophy and method of working that is most apparent in automated production processes.

Every detail of the production process is predetermined, each movement of the hand along the assembly line is laid down in advance. Disturbances are either automatically dealt with or automatically indicated.

The thought that goes into ensuring that the process functions is an example of systems integration. The principle can only be defined in general terms but it is universally applicable.

It is as useful in organising gigantic development projects as it is in developing integrated traffic systems. "We systems analysts," the aero engineers say, "need not only make aircraft. We can do virtually anything." And there are problems enough for them to tackle.

VFW-Fokker and Erno are already planning for the time when astronauts will not be discarding their craft after every assignment.

Provided money is forthcoming for the protracted development work on a space shuttle this could be by the turn of the century.

Appropriate plans and initial contracts are under way but whether or not they will be brought to a conclusion depends less on the technicians' know-how than on Washington, Bonn and London, all of whom will have to pay dearly for the privilege.

The time it will take for the development work to be carried out is, when all is said and one, ample for people in various places to wonder whether the expense is really worth while.

Science, technology, politics and hard cash form an unravellable cluster in the aerospace industry, but politics unquestionably has the last say both as the financier of research and development work and the purchaser of military devices in particular.

Roughly eighty per cent of the industry's budget comes from public funds and political decisions have a decisive effect even on the fate of most civil developments.

This is why there is a world of difference between what the aircraft industry *can* do and what systems analysts *could* do. The technologists' integrated systems form part of a non-integrated economic and political system.

The financial situation of the aircraft industry in this country and Europe as a whole is far too poor for them to be able to engage in large-scale development programmes off their own bat.

The aerospace industry is dependent on government assistance, and those who are aware of the unfulfilled desire of other sectors of the economy for public funds will never cease to wonder how it is that the aerospace industry all over the world can rely on prompt supplies of hard cash from the government in question.



Flat television sets are a possibility in the future thanks to research carried out by Siemens research laboratories using liquid cristals (Photo: Siemens)

There is never a motor manufacturer who could be not unduly worried when shortly before the projected commencement of series production a few hundred million Marks must be raised, as was recently the case with the VFW-Fokker short-haul commercial jet.

No banking consortium could be expected or expect to be bailed out by a last-minute credit guarantee from Bonn.

Now the development of aircraft and space technology does bring with it a number of benefits that do not accrue from the manufacture of, say, washing machines. It provides national prestige and know-how in technological disciplines with a future.

Yet doubts will remain as to whether the many hundreds of millions of Marks would not be better spent on environmental protection, infra-structure and education.

This is probably one reason why the industry is planning far ahead in order to beat a wide path into the future. Large-scale plans make life easier to live at times when there is no alternative to a hand-to-mouth existence.

Large-scale plans are also more likely to coax substantial sums of money out of the powers that be. For this reason alone planning is of vital importance for the aerospace industry. *Hans H. Schnocks*

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 19 December 1970)

Liquid crystals will make flat TV sets possible

Flat screens using liquid crystals may soon replace conventional television tubes. An initial success has been scored by the Siemens research laboratories in Munich where liquid crystals have been used in the construction of remote-controlled notice boards of the kind on which lights light up to form letters and words.

Liquid crystals are organic liquids that behave like crystals at certain temperatures. Their existence has been known of for some decades. A number of years ago a further property was discovered that forms the basis of the present developments.

There are so-called nematic liquid crystals the optical properties of which are changed under the influence of a magnetic field when they are smeared as a thin film between plates of glass that act as a conductor.

A transparent layer of liquid crystal, for instance, can be rendered opaque or made to change its colour altogether.

By etching certain structures in the electrically conductive layer of plate glass it is possible by means of variations in current to make various parts of the pattern – a letter or a figure, for instance – appear light or dark.

No light is generated. The light that falls on the board from outside is merely refracted in different ways. The image or message on the screen can thus be seen equally well in blazing sunlight and the dim light of early evening.

Following further development this principle will probably prove of interest both for notice boards of any size and for advertising and signal and data engineering.

A major advantage they have over conventional devices is that they use very little current and require a very low voltage. They can thus easily be battery-run and not need to be plugged into the mains.

Siemens' research staff also believe that liquid crystal screens will one day replace bulky cathode ray tubes in TV sets. Sets would then be only a fraction of their present size and weight since the electrics would in any case take up far less room as low voltage would suffice.

Really lightweight and easily manageable battery portables would then be a possibility. It would also be just as easy to make out the picture in glaring sunlight as in the privacy of one's own withdrawing-room.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 30 December 1970)

The computer that communicates by means of tastes

The signals were supplied by computer, the required text printed by laser and the result was a block of text, readily legible in daylight too, on a two-square-metre screen.

The 600 letters and figures, consisting of nearly 10,000 individual dots, were written, that is to say lit up, in a matter of hundredths of a second.

This procedure, developed in the course of several years' research at Philips' central laboratories in Hamburg by physicists Uwe Schmidt and Walter Thust, has been christened digital ray deflection.

Digital in this instance means that the laser is handled by means of the computer's electrical yes-no impulses and not, as might have been the case, by means of mechanical reflector systems.

The main obstacle to development lay in the fact that light as an electrically neutral medium cannot directly be influenced by electrical signals. The problem could only be solved with the aid of suitable materials the optical properties of which can be changed by electrical means.

Influence is brought to bear on light by means of its vibration direction. As a rule light waves oscillate at all imaginable levels but when they are passed through certain crystals only one level remains. The light is polarised.

This is not all. If the light is already polarised it emerges from the crystal at another angle that depends on the original level of oscillation. There are two possible angles. They depend on the shape of the prismatically ground crystal.

So provided the polarisation of the incoming light wave can be electrically influenced the direction in which the light is travelling can also be varied by means of the crystal.

This is indeed possible. A number of liquids when subjected to electrical tension deflect the oscillation level of a passing light wave. This phenomenon is called the Kerr effect by physicists.

The molecules of liquid, beamed in one direction by virtue of the electrical current leave only one way open for the light, the oscillation level of which has to adapt accordingly.

If a Kerr cell and a prismatic crystal are combined to form a deflection unit the light is deflected in one direction for the duration of a no signal (negative) and in another during a positive impulse.

With the aid of sixteen such units physicists can already beam light at a total of 65,000 different points, switching direction in less than a millionth of a second.

A number of deflection units arranged in series will, of course, use up a fair amount of the light. Not until lasers were discovered a decade ago was it possible to put this deflection principle into practice.

Laser beams are so intensive and so sharply bundled that the loss is hardly noticed.

The conceivable applications of electrically controlled ray deflection are virtually legion, ranging from information storage in a particularly small space (information that can be called on and printed out at lightning speed) to large-size projection of television pictures.

The laser can not only deflect signals from a programmed computer; it can also deal with the electrical impulses emitted by a cathode ray tube.

With the aid of several lasers of different colours it should one day be possible to project colour TV pictures of extreme brightness and brilliance on to a large screen. *Michael Globig*

(DIE WELT, 18 December 1970)

■ TOURISM

Winter sports in the Black Forest

CHRIST UND WELT
Deutsche Zeitung

A good two hundred years ago, in 1763 to be precise, Franz Anton Ketterer invented the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) clock at his home in the little village of Schönwald. This was not a cuckoo clock but one of those chronometers with a flat hand painted face that are still produced to this day.

Later when an animal noise was built into the Schwarzwald clock for the first time it was not the famous cry of the cuckoo but a simple crow of a cock.

This is history and today by far the greater part of the cuckoo clock production in the Black Forest goes to places as far flung as America, South Africa and Australia.

Thus a part of the Black Forest goes all over the world and in return the world comes to the Black Forest. Not only the next door neighbours in France and Switzerland, but also the Dutch and the British have, to use the words of the burgomaster of Titisee, re-discovered the Black Forest. Of the 300,000 people who stayed at least one night in the Black Forest no fewer than 50,000 were from abroad.

Considering that the Anglo-Saxons place more faith in the healing power of the hypodermic than the mysteries of curative waters from the bosom of the earth the guests from Britain might be expected *to leave the Black Forest's spa* waters and cure centres to German visitors especially in winter.

These centres are, however, anything but inactive even during the season when the ground is covered with a blanket of snow. Bad Krozingen, Bad Rippoldsau, Bad Liebenzell and Herrenalb offer cheap winter package spa treatments. This includes accommodation, medical attention, various medical and balneological services and sporting activities. The organisers at these various treatment centres will give further information if required.

As a novelty for this winter Baden-Baden is offering the "anti-stress Kur" although the word "Kur" should not be studied too closely. It involves eight days of unwinding for managerial types who will also be given medical examinations and baths, massages and spa water. In addition there will be a modicum of social events but all without the strict regimentation of a real spa tratment.

The head of the treatment centre in Freudenstadt, which is noted for its bracing air, also maintains that his therapy is not so stringent and controlled as in spa centres. At this centre an eight-million-Mark building project is under way. When completed this will include an indoor swimming pool with water specially treated with extract of pine and fir needles. There will also be medicinal baths, massages, inhalation treatment, Kneipp courses, sauna baths and a gymnasium.



The highest peak in the Black Forest – Feldberg

(Photo: Archiv)

Wildbad offers gymnastic training for its winter guests as well and in addition there are the well known thermal baths and the new amenity, curling. But the greatest sensation of the winter season at Wildbad is still the open air thermal baths.

Resorts such as St Blasien and the neighbouring Bernau, Häusern and Menzenschwand *offer special* treatment passes and tickets. These are valid in all four resorts and allow the holders special prices for entry to many of the events organised there such as concerts and use of ski lifts and the heated swimming pool in St Blasien.

Triberg, Schonach and Schönwald have introduced a communal ticket labelled "Winterkur und Wintersport". Among other things this gives a twenty per cent reduction on the Schönwald ski lifts.

Friedenweiler is another Kneipp centre with facilities for gymnastic exercises for patients and visitors. Skiers are well catered for all over the Black Forest with an elborado beginning in the neighbourhood of Friburg in the township of Hofgrund. This township recently applied to the Federal state government in Stuttgart for permission to change its name to Schauinsland.

Todtnau – proud of its ski slopes

It already has five ski lifts and two new ones are being built. One of them is 900 metres long and climbs 250 metres.

Todtnau at the foot of the Feldberg is proud of its steep ski slopes and in 1968 for the first time the German Alpine ski championships were held outside the actual Alps in Todtnau.

Extensions have also been made to the skiing facilities in Titisee which is more famous for curling, ice-skating, horse sleighs and hiking.

Another sporting scene is to be found in the village of Feldberg-Bärental, centred around the highest peak in this mountain range. The burgomaster says proudly that the hotels here are situated in the middle of the skiing areas which means that long walks are unnecessary and the lifts go whirring past the hotel doors. Special tickets are issued for skiers who are likely to use the lifts several times, offering them reduced prices. These tickets are valid in Sand, Hundseck, Unterstmatt, Ochsenstall, Seibelseckle, Ruhestein and Vogelskopf.

A season ticket has been introduced for two lifts in Unterstmatt, a new one on Hochkopf and one on Hundseck. This costs 150 Marks and allows skiers to make as many journeys as they wish throughout the whole winter season. This is, of course, very useful for sports fans from nearby villages and towns, but holidaymakers who are there for just a short time would do better to buy just ordinary tickets.

A new ski lift has been built near the Kurhaus in Sand on the Mehliskopf and a second has been built on the other side of this hill in the direction of Hundseck. A new ski run has been cleared on Hochkopf near Unterstmatt and this also has a new ski lift, making a total of four.

The largest ski school in the northern part of the Black Forest is situated there employing eight instructors.

On the Vogelskopf near Ruhestein a lift has been built during the summer and like the other new skiing runs this is equipped with flood lights so that slopes can be used to the full.

In the little settlement of Wiehen there is not only a centre for convalescents to take treatment after their time at one of the Kur centres such as Badenweiler but there are plans for new ski lifts for hardened winter sportsmen as well, as soon as the old ski lifts have paid for themselves, according to the burgomaster.

These other two lifts have only been in operation for two winters but they have made this district including the nearby Wiehener Eck one of the newest and most successful Black Forest winter sports resorts.

Similarly in Schluchsee with its mini-ski lifts. People who have visited this area for fresh air cures and healing waters can use these ski lifts without charge.

This winter a ski school is being opened at Schluchsee and its source of training will include the newly introduced shorter ski.

Special introductory prices apply at this centre. A week's course of two hours each day costs only five Marks!

For those who want to get away from it all spa treatments and holidays age available Höchenschwand. Treatment and holidays are available here for everyone however much they can afford.

Facilities range from the sanatorium which is run by doctors on model lines, to simple *pension* accommodation.

Bernau is building two new ski lifts in addition to a third that has been in operation for some time and in this region there are a total of six which means that the area will be able to cater for many skiers throughout this winter.

It is not only Todtnau that has alpine ambitions. Certainly the scenery, old traditions and the people who live in this area will make sure that the Black Forest skiing centres don't go too far. Alpine ambitions or not they must remain in typical Schwarzwald style.

The clocks of Schönwald, Hinterzarten, Todtnauberg and Bernau are far different from those of Kitzbühll, St Moritz and Megêve.

Peter Gerisch

(CHRIST UND WELT, 1 January 1971)

NEWS IN BRI

Dear Mr Presid

A charming letter from Te dressed in a child-like hand President Konrad Adenauer in Bo the Bundespost a great deal of t Their answer was to call on chil this country to reply to the letter.

The letter to Adenauer was h over to the postal services' re centre. It was decided not to gi letter from America to the real pre Dr Gustav Heinemann, and Adenau of course, been dead for four years.

Since the envelope obviously con no important political messages i finally handed over to the Konrad nauer House in Rhöndorf, where t Chancellor lived.

The Adenauer family were mor somewhat nonplussed by what th girl in America wanted to say t President Adenauer:

"Dear Mr President Adenaue name is Linda Colhour, I live in Ho Texas and am eight years old. I like to have a pen-friend in your co Would you please send me a fe dresses? Thanking you very muc

(Münchner Merkur, 24 Decemb

Sex for men

Following the success of the "S. for Sex Kittens" announce Munich in mid December, whi tracted a flood of applications, the w who started the scheme for trainin and women to use their natur appeal plans to extend her courses *men* lessons in sexual "developme

Elga Machaty, the attractive wi Gustav Machaty, the director of the *Ecstasy* received a spate of enquiries men asking her if she could teach how to be sexy as well. The stronge also wanted to know how to use the appeal to great advantage in their p sion and at parties.

So now Elga Machaty is coll together a dossier from her ow perience on what makes a man sexy.

"I am trying to find out wha attracted me to the various men whom I have flirted and why I have hit it off with other men," sex Elga said.

One suggestion for Elga Machaty perhaps she should allow her me women pupils to get together and ex ment.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 December

Willed wine

The city fathers of Friedrichshafen Lake Constance recently had to s an unusual problem that was in a bequeathed to them.

Shortly before, a citizen of Friedri hafen had died and left his entire quite considerable estate to the co munity – but there were strings attach

The dead man who in his lifetime been noted for *his joie de vivre* state his last will and testament that his e estate should be liquidated – that is say converted into red wine.

In future on the anniversary of t death of this rich citizen there should a celebration at which every citizen Friedrichshafen over 65 will be present with two free bottles of good red wi until the whole estate has been booz away.

The city fathers must solve the probl of how the will is to be shared out amo the senior citizens of the Lake Constanc town.

(Handelsblatt, 28 December 19

■ SPORT

Top flight sport training can harm children

CHRIST UND WELT
Deutsche Zeitung

In the past sporting tots have always been touching, idyllic and favourite photographic motifs. There is always the snapshot of the little boy entering for the first race in his career, of two teams of miniature footballers, of a pair of water ... ts or the little princess of the ice rink.

It is usually the child's own energy that makes parents' hearts beat fast and furiously, is adduced by Dad and an example of what a wow he himself used to be and allows Mum to fall prey to visions of her youngest having the makings of a champion.

But the days when children's sport was an unregimented affair now seem to be over and done with. The combined obsession with prestige of parents and the nation presses children, babies even, into the rigours of training for competitive sport as what is generally regarded as a matter of course.

Harmless sayings such as "It's an early bird that gets the worm" and "Once learned is never forgotten" have long become total demands.

Particularly in the semi-show business disciplines – gymnastics and ice-skating – but also in swimming six- to eight-year-olds already carry out intensive training schedules.

Trainer Stein's Emmendinger-Teninger youngsters spend more time on sport (eighteen hours a week) than fully-grown medium- and long-distance runners such as Franz-Josef Kemper or Harald Norpoth, and it is no secret that young Eastern Bloc and Japanese gymnasts undergo an even more rigorous routine.

There is a world of difference between children who subject themselves to a training schedule with a specific aim in mind and adults who do so. A six-year-old child does not make the decision of its own free will.

It little matters whether the driving force is the proverbial ice-skating mother who intends by hook or by crook to drill championship standards into her little girl or government talent scouts sent out to comb schools and kindergartens.

The oft-quoted argument, not to say excuse, that children's training is merely a kind of early talent scouting is just not true. The work load is far too heavy and quite evidently orientated towards achievement rather than the child.

What is more, a child's real talent cannot be determined at this age. A limited selection can be made among a group of four- to eight-year-olds but sports educationalists are agreed that a definite statement to the effect that a child shows promise in one discipline rather than the other is impossible until the onset of puberty.

A clear judgement as to a person's powers of coordination and physiological prerequisites such as leverage and specific weight cannot be made until a child is fully grown.

No one who has ever heard children's coaches praying to high heaven that their proteges grow no taller (ice-skating and gymnastics) will have failed to realise at a glance that the whole business is completely pointless.

Many so-called promising youngsters suddenly turn out to be hopeless while others previously classified as untalented suddenly develop unsuspected ability.

What is more, in many disciplines the situation is not dissimilar to that in music. Little Wilfried or little Karin *have* to become gymnasts, skate, play the piano or sing because father, mother or a trainer have so decided.

"You have talent so that's that! When all is said and done your uncle was a famous pianist."

Not to mention disgraceful instances of parental barbarity when, as not infrequently happens, the skating mother clouts her child because of some mistake or other, revealingly saying "We might as well have poured the money down the drain." This is the sort of thing parents should be taken to court for.

It is another matter altogether that this abuse of the child can and as a rule must lead to physical misdevelopment and that this is sanctioned by public opinion. The cause is the general glorification os sporting success and the public's desire for promising youngsters and medals galore.

The image presented by the mass communications media is largely responsible for children's sport in certain allegedly aesthetic disciplines being taken to extremes.

No matter how tough the training schedule of a girl gymnast, ice-skater or swimmer may be no one will ever criticise children's training in such delightful disciplines.

The criticism is levelled at allegedly inhuman medium-distance training for girls, an activity that often enough does not take up a tenth of time, not to mention the nervous strain, of training for the "aesthetic" disciplines.

Let no mistake be made, the sports child does not engage in sport in the way it would like to but strictly as its parents or teachers tell it to. It is press-ganged into a training schedule that takes up anything up to fifty per cent of its leisure time.



Youngsters have fun on the ski slopes – but is it good for them?

(Photo: Walter Storto)

Dangers of exposure to strain underestimated

The physical strain to which children can be exposed is, of course, far greater than is generally supposed and there is no real danger of exhaustion. Children rebel long before this point has been reached.

On the other hand the recently published results of a survey conducted in Czechoslovakia seem to prove that gymnastics training by little girls can lead to irreparable physical damage in the genital region – a stunted uterus, for instance.

In view of the physical strain three hours a day training for a twelve-year-old girl not five feet tall such as Uta Schorn of Leverkusen would not appear to be entirely unproblematic.

"I have all the equipment in the garden", says father Artur Schorn. "In winter I occasionally assemble some of it in the living-room so that the child can get on with her training undisturbed."

The possibility of physical harm, however, would appear to be less worrying than the almost inevitable psychic damage. For one the child's specific talent cannot be assessed until the end of puberty or body growth, which is bound to lead to a great deal of frustration.

The failure rate, that is to say the number of children who do not make the grade despite years of training, is as a rule more than ninety per cent.

A girl such as Angelika Kern of Teningen whose talent has been praised to the skies by the sporting press in this country and who has already voiced her dissatisfaction with training in *Bild am Sonntag* goes to Ljubljana and does depressingly badly in the world championships.

These kids train their way hopelessly to somewhere between the 150th and 200th place in world ratings! Why doesn't somebody tell them?

One of these days they are bound to realise that they are untalented, that all the years of training have been to no avail, that they cannot keep pace with the world's best. The result cannot fail to be severe psychic damage.

After years of preoccupation with the discipline in question (above all in the imagination) the child's expectations of success are so high that even partial success is no longer felt to have been worthwhile.

Young people of this kind, disappointed by sport, are often frustrated in other walks of life too. They are certainly an upsetting example of misdirected sporting enthusiasm.

One of the writers once encountered at first hand as a games mistress the many psychotic complications that result from the hiving off of sporting starlets, in this case gymnasts, from the class as a whole.

The hue and cry about the elite group, admired and spoilt by parents, teachers, trainers and local government officials and often dolled up in the latest sporting fashions and visualising themselves as future national champions, could hardly fail to make *the rest of the class envious.*

The rejection and alienation of the elite by and from the rest of the class is accelerated by the delight the elite take in showing off their sporting talent and superiority over the others at the slightest opportunity.

Isolation of the elite group would appear to be the inevitable consequence. There is a particularly tragic note about cases in which a child is demoted from the elite group because it is not so talented after all. It is both disappointed and jeered at by the others.

Yet there is little hope of this abuse of children being cut down in view of government and parental preoccupation with sporting kudos.

Talent screening squads are busy going round kindergartens and schools measuring leg length to rump ratios, water displacement characteristics, foot pressure, carrying out coordination tests and entering details into long lists.

Battalions of children train, parents compensate for their own disappointments in life by revelling in their children's achievements and there is already such a thing as baby training in swimming, tots merely being regarded as the raw material of talent.

Eva Franke-Dönhoff & Brigitte Berendonk

(CHRIST UND WELT, 1 January 1971)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.60
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT £ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mobur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.40
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.60
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 6.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d